

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1901. NO. 5.

THE NAVY.

By Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N.

(Address delivered Flag Day, June 14, 1901, before the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Temple of Music, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.)

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to be present with you, and participate in the exercises of this significant day devoted to our beloved flag. The occasion is particularly felicitous because of the happy presence of representatives of the other American nations who, we may trust, will become more attached than ever to the people and the flag of the United States as a result of this splendid Pan-American Exposition.

Permit me to add too that it gives me special pleasure to be present with the honored president general and representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the other patriotic societies, and with the gallant general commanding the armies of the United States, whom I had the pleasure of seeing, and I wish you all could have seen him, in the saddle before Santiago, a picture of the highest type of the American soldier in the field.

My heart bounds with emotion, more than pleasure, as I think of our navy, and I esteem it a special honor to be requested to speak of the relation of our navy to the flag. In the century and a quarter of our national existence, during which our country has grown from a loose group of infant

colonies into a compact nation, the greatest, even at this early date, that the world has ever seen, during this period which has seen our navy engaged in many wars, with its force varying all the way from that of a motley group of improvised vessels during the Revolution to that of the largest organized fleet the world had ever seen at the time of the civil war, throughout this entire period covering seven wars upon the sea under such varying circumstances, the navy has had only a record of honorable victory. The British sailor has seen his colors go down before the Dutch, the Spaniards and the French have seen their colors go down before the British, all the other nations of the world have tasted of large defeats upon the sea—we alone know only victory. Ours is the ever victorious navy.

I often wonder whether we busy, moving American citizens fully appreciate the extraordinary record of our navy. At the time of the Revolutionary War we can scarcely be said to have had a navy, yet how many of us know that we captured from the British over 800 vessels and more than 12,000 seamen, and of these more than 100 were war vessels of the royal navy carrying more than 2,500 guns. Usually it is the weaker side that suffers the heaviest loss, yet in the sea fighting of the Revolution the American losses were scarcely more than one-sixth those of the British. Again, in the War of 1812 our navy was exceedingly small, while the vast British navy, at the zenith of its glory, came fresh from the victories of the Napoleonic wars, yet during this War of 1812 we captured more than twelve hundred British vessels and more than twenty thousand British seamen. British vessels up to that time claimed two hundred consecutive victories in duels with enemies' vessels, yet in eighteen duels with our vessels they suffered fifteen defeats in quick succession.

As my mind looks over the range of our naval history, I see a long list, a long line of majestic figures, whose very names are an inspiration: Paul Jones, Dale, Preble, Truxtun, Bainbridge, Perry, Decatur, Lawrence, Tingey, Hull, Rodgers, Farragut, Foote, Porter, Craven, Cushing, Semmes and Buchanan. And I see the figure of history, with her

bright and luminous pencil, inscribing upon that glorious scroll the great names of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, and the captains of Manila and of Santiago.

In passing even a most summary glimpse over the fights upon the seas, the mind is struck by an extraordinary characteristic, what may be termed the terrible execution of the American vessels. The British vessels in their greatest victories have had to fight hours upon hours and have sustained heavy losses in accomplishing the overthrow of the enemy, and the other nations have paid even more dearly for their naval victories. In the case of the vessels of the United States, whenever the forces on the two sides were anywhere nearly matched, the victory has been borne off with frightful loss to the enemy and comparatively small loss to the Americans.

It took the British five hours to win the victory of Trafalgar, from which a fair percentage of their enemies' vessels escaped, while Nelson's flagship, the "Victory," alone lost one hundred and fifty-nine men in killed and wounded. The battle of the Nile required a whole day, twelve hours of fighting, and ended with but partial destruction of the French fleet, and the British ship, "Bellerophon," alone lost one hundred and ninety-seven men.

In the fight between the "United States" and the "Macedonian," the American ship won in one and one-half hours, with one-eighth the loss of the British ship. In the fight between the "Constitution" and the "Guerriere," the American ship won in forty minutes, with but small loss. In the fight between the "Wasp" and the "Frolic," the American ship won with only one-sixth the loss of the British ship. In the fight between the "Hornet" and the "Peacock," the American ship won in eleven minutes with one-twelfth only of the loss of the British ship, and thus the examples may be multiplied.

But it remained for the Spanish-American War to bring out this characteristic of American execution in its highest form, for at Manila Bay the American fleet set a new standard of victory, the absolute maximum of efficiency, that compassed the total destruction of the enemy's fleet without loss.

Never before had the whole of an enemy's fleet been captured or destroyed in any battle; never before had any fleet engagement been won without considerable loss to the victor himself, yet here we have the double world's record in our glorious victory. Nor was it coincidence or luck. The same pace was kept up at Santiago, and there against improved armored vessels of highest fighting power. Some seem inclined to underestimate the strengths of the Spanish fleets and to take from the grandeur of those victories, but they are the most glorious in the annals of warfare. It can hardly be expected that such a record will ever be repeated again, and all down the coming year, unborn generations of American sailors and American citizens will point with just pride to these most extraordinary victories in the annals of history.

May I here point to the secret of these victories, the efficiency of the American vessels? It lies not simply in the adaptability of American character, but in the hard, earnest conscientious work, day in and day out, in time of peace as well as time of war. These conditions bid fair to continue in the future, with our excellent systems for securing and educating naval officers, and our system of recruiting and training enlisted men. In this thought there is great consolation, for with three-fourths our earth's surface water, with our ever growing commerce over the seas, now amounting to the fabulous sum of nearly two thousand, five hundred millions of dollars yearly, we must and shall have a rapidly enlarging navy. Indeed, if I live to the allotted span of human life, I expect to see the United States navy, the handmaid of the nation on the seas, the largest navy in the world. And it is a pleasant thought that a naval force requires but a small force of men, practically negligible in comparison with population, so that an unlimited growth of our navy could never produce any tendency toward militarism in our nation.

Since I have spoken of what the navy is to the flag, may I say a word as to what the flag is to the navy? On my two years' cruise as midshipman, on a fete day in Corfu, off the coast of Turkey, when we came on deck in the morning and looked out over the flag-dressed city, we saw on one of the hoists on the city's flagpole, the United States flag, half way

up among other flags. Admiral Walker, in command of our squadron, instantly sent an officer ashore to inform the authorities that the American flag could not remain half way up. If used at all, it must be at the top. I remember so well the feeling that crossed us all—no flag shall fly above that flag. There is, however, one exception to this rule. On Sunday morning, in an American fleet, when you hear the bell begin to toll for divine service, you will see the flag lowered a bit and the church pennant hoisted above it, the red cross on a white background, emblem that our nation is a Christian nation, and bows its head in humility before the Divine presence, for our nation in every element of its increasing greatness is but working out, as we believe, divine purposes upon this earth.

Go, on any day on board an American vessel of war, to the hoisting of the colors in the morning and to their hauling down in the afternoon. See, upon the first note of the bugle or the band, how every man on deck jumps to his feet and faces aft, salutes the flag and waits attention till the solemn ceremony is ended. Watch those men standing with breathless attention and you can catch a glimpse of the spirit and see the stirring within that tells beyond the expression of any words the depth of reverence and devotion to the flag. You can gain some idea of what the flag means to the navy; you can understand how the ill-fated "Congress," rammed by the "Merrimac," sank in Hampton Roads, with her flag flying at the peak; you can understand how Captain Tingey, in his little vessel, indignantly sent back the boat from a huge British frigate, with the message that every soul would die at quarters before a war vessel with that flag would suffer the indignity of search; you can understand the reply of Paul Jones, from the deck of the "Bonhomme Richard," already in sinking condition, to the gallant Pearson, of the "Serapis," who hailed, "Have you struck, Sir?" "No, Sir, we have only begun to fight." You can understand the spirit of the dying Lawrence, when he uttered with his last breath, those immortal words, "Don't give up the ship."

One thought more, in conclusion. Astronomers from time to time hail with delight the discovery of a new invisible star.

I can picture how one hundred and twenty-five years ago to-day the spirits that watch over the destinies of this earth, clapped their hands in sheer delight to see the birth of a whole constellation. I can see them watch, without need of lens or telescope, as new stars appeared from time to time in that constellation. I can see them now watching with delight for the birth of new stars still, though the original thirteen have grown to forty-five, for this happy constellation need have no limit, no star interferes with its sisters, but derives reflected glory from the union of all. Shall we not keep our eyes uplifted to this constellation set in the blue vault of heaven; shall we not point it out to our children and grandchildren; shall it not be for us and for all the myriads of the unborn; shall it not be for all the universe, the grand constellation of the Great Bear, with Liberty its pole star, standing unmoved, a steadfast guide forever?

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

By Mrs. Martha Tompkins Ward.

The American standard, the emblem of the leading republic of the world, has for nearly a century commanded the respect and homage of the nations throughout the globe. Its history embraces many interesting facts and stirring incidents connected with the early days of the republic and the American colonies.

The earliest voyagers to this country have left few traces, and if any previous flag ever waved over any portion of the New World, the first of which we have any authentic account is undoubtedly that which Columbus bore in his hand when, dressed in scarlet, he stepped on shore on the island he called San Salvador. This was the Castilian flag bearing the castles and lions, quartering Castile and Leon, which the ships of Spain had won in the first of her greatness.

The next flag of which we have any authentic account is the standard which Cortez bore in procession, when he re-

turned thanks to God at Cayocaon for the capture of the city of Mexico in 1519, and which is now in the national museum of that city, and probably the oldest flag in existence.

We have abundant information about the banners of England, which were very numerous, for to the time of Queen Elizabeth the various sovereigns of England each bore their own family devices.

The present "Meteor flag" of Old England, which the poet Campbell with poetic license has said "has for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze," in fact dates from the union with Ireland in 1801, 24 years after the first establishment of our stars and stripes.

Though we are the youngest of the great nations, our flag is older than that of any of the others.

The French flag was adopted in 1794. The German and Italian banners are no older than the existing régimes of their respective countries.

In the time of King Edward the Third, in 1327, the flag of England was the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England, a red perpendicular cross on a white field. "St. George for Merrie England" was their war cry.

The cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, is a white horizontal cross on a blue field.

The cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, is a red horizontal cross on a white ground.

In 1603 King James of Scotland succeeded to the throne of England as James First, and the two kingdoms were united after centuries of strife and war. The new sovereignty needed a new flag, and this was made by uniting the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in one field. This was called the king's colors and not the flag of Great Britain. Each country still retained its own distinctive banner.

The union of the two crosses above described constitutes the Union Jack of 1606. Upon the admission of Ireland in 1801 the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick were united in one and constitute the Union Jack of the present time. It is displayed on all ships of war, by every regiment and at every fortress. It is supposed to derive its name Jack from the abbreviated name of James First,

who signed his name Jacques. It was under his direction that the first union flag was constructed.

When Charles the First was executed in 1659, England became a commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell, and many changes were made. Upon the restoration of Charles the Second, the red ensign of Great Britain was adopted in 1707, and used until 1801. When Ireland was admitted into the union, the red cross of St. Patrick was added.

The banners and standards of the Western world were profoundly changed by the wars of the Crusades. Heraldry, the set of rules governing the use of emblems, badges, coats-of-arms, etc., became a necessity, where crusading armies and men of many nations were gathered together.

When Richard, the lion-hearted, returned from Palestine in 1194 the three lions of his coat-of-arms became the royal arms of England and are still shown on the royal standard of Great Britain. The royal standard is the personal property of the reigning monarch, and not the flag of the country—not the flag of the Englishman. The royal standard since the time of King Richard has always been the coat-of-arms of the reigning monarch. This coat has changed from time to time, as kings of different houses have sat upon the throne.

The Plantagenets, the house of Lancaster, the house of York, the house of Tudor, the house of Stuart, the Commonwealth, have each borne their individual standards. The house of Hanover, to which Queen Victoria belonged, has retained the same standard since 1714. •

The royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland fill the four quarters of that banner in the following order: first, England represented by three gilt lions of King Richard on a red ground; second, Scotland represented by a red lion rampart on a gold field; third, Ireland by a silver harp with gold strings on a blue field; fourth, England repeated.

We have dwelt thus upon the ensigns of England as we are more closely allied to her, our mother-country, than to any other. If any ensign floated over the Pilgrims as they landed at Plymouth in 1620, it was the red cross of St. George. This was in use in the Massachusetts colony in 1634. In

that year began the singular dispute as to the godliness of employing the sign of the cross on a military banner. The result was that the king's colors were retained at his castle in the harbor, but excluded from use elsewhere in the colony. In 1643 the union of the united colonies of New England was formed. It is not known that any common flag was adopted until 1686 when Governor Andrus received one from the king. This was a very brilliant and beautiful flag, consisting of the red cross of St. George, the king's colors at that time, borne on a white field occupying the whole flag, the center of the cross emblazoned with a gilt crown over the cipher of King James the First. The cross of St. George continued in general use throughout the colonies until the union of James the First was adopted in 1707.

Previous to the breaking out of the war of the Revolution the colonists had considered themselves loyal British subjects and little attention had been paid to military ensigns or tactics. Now the insignia of royalty had become distasteful to them and they sought many devices to express their insubordination to British rule and authority.

At the first mustering of the forces of the Revolution, many different colors were adopted by different troops and different colonies. Among the favorite devices were the pine tree of New England and the rattle-snake with the impressive motto "Don't tread on me," also "Liberty," "Liberty or Death," "An Appeal to Heaven," etc. The figure of the rattle-snake divided into thirteen parts, with the motto "Unite or Die," was a favorite design. We have no authentic account of the banners carried at the battle of Bunker Hill, they were undoubtedly various and might have been appropriately inscribed "No Tea" or "Stamped Paper."

A famous flag of 1776 was the blue ensign of South Carolina, marked by a white crescent in the upper corner bearing the word "Liberty." Under this fought the men who drove the British fleet from Charleston Harbor, and this was the flag which during the defense of Sullivan's Island, the brave Sergeant Jasper sprang upon the earthworks to replace in the spot from which a cannon ball had carried it a moment before.

A flag carried at the battle of White Plains in 1776 consisted of a white field with crossed swords in the center and the motto "Liberty or Death." The flag carried by Commodore Hopkins, the first commander of our navy, had red and white stripes crossed diagonally by a huge rattle-snake with the motto "Don't tread on me."

As early as 1775 the subject of a common flag engaged the attention of Washington, but the device he suggested did not obtain much currency. Dr. Franklin and two other gentlemen met at Cambridge late in 1775, and settled on a flag, which was in fact the king's red ensign, with the red field striped with white, so as to give thirteen alternate red and white stripes, rebellious stripes as the English called them. The official establishment of this flag is involved in obscurity but its use is beyond question. It was hoisted for the first time over the camp at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November second, 1776. About the same time it was raised on a man-of-war by Lieutenant Paul Jones with his own hands on the ship *Alfred*. This was the first time the American flag floated over American waters and it occurred on the Delaware, 1776.

The stars and stripes were first saluted by a foreign naval power February 14, 1777. This occurred in French waters, when Admiral Lamont Piquot of the French navy returned the salute of Lieutenant Jones.

In June, 1777, the Revolutionary statesmen, then in session in Philadelphia, appointed the committee to consider the adoption of a general standard for the troops of all the colonists.

The fourteenth of June, 1777, was the day on which the continental congress passed its memorable resolution, "That the flag of the United States of America should consist of thirteen stripes alternate red and white, that the union should be a blue field surmounted by thirteen white stars, representing a new constellation," referring to *Lyra* the harp, the emblem of Ireland which signified harmony. The blue field was taken from the Covenanters' banner of Scotland, significant of the league and covenant of the united colonies against justice and oppression.

The stars were to be disposed in a circle signifying the perpetuity of the Union—the circle being the sign of eternity. The thirteen stripes with the stars showed the number of united colonies, and denoted the subordination of the states to their dependence on the Union as well as equality with each other.

The colors had their own significance, the red, which with the Romans was the emblem of defiance, denoted daring—the white, purity—the blue, fidelity. The five-pointed star was from the heraldry of Holland, France and Germany, the one used by the early coinage of the United States, but the designers have used the six-pointed star of English heraldry.

The regulation size of the army flag was to be six feet six inches in length, four feet four inches in width, seven red and six white stripes; commencing at the top, the first seven stripes, first red, then white, bind the blue field, bringing the eighth stripe a white one at the bottom of the field, etc. One day between the twenty-third of May and the first of June, 1777, during which time Washington was in Philadelphia, there came to the house of Mrs. Betsey Ross, a seamstress, 239 Archer street, the commander-in-chief, General Ross, and other gentlemen, members of congress, who desired to know if she could make a flag according to a design which they would produce. Mrs. Ross expressed her willingness to make the flag after the design presented, but suggested that the stars would be more symmetrical and pleasing to the eye made with five points according to French heraldry, than with six according to the design. She then showed them how such a star could be made, by folding a piece of paper and producing the pattern by a single cut of her scissors. Her suggestion was adopted and she proceeded to make the flag, which was finished the next day. Thus it happened that the name of a woman, Mrs. Betsey Ross, the maker and partial designer of our national banner is forever immortalized as associated with our stars and stripes.

On the fourteenth of April, 1818, congress passed the following resolution: Resolved, That on the admission of a new state into the union one star be added to the union of

the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July, next succeeding such admission. This necessitated the change from the circle in the position of the stars, to parallel lines, which have come to number nearly half of a hundred instead of the original thirteen.

Besides being a national emblem, the flag has a significant language-code of its own, on land and sea. To the storm tossed mariner on the great waste of waters, separated from home and loved ones, with only the sky above and the waters beneath, how cheering the sight of the ensign of his country borne by a passing vessel, bearing perchance tidings from home. Ships speak to each other as man to man by flag signals, and to the initiated their language is a whole vocabulary.

Salutation and greeting, daring and defiance, appeal for aid or signal of distress, defeat or victory are thus expressed. The most memorable flag signal ever displayed was from the flag-ship of Admiral Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Nelson was the bravest and best of commanders and his men trusted him implicitly. Just before going into action against the combined fleets of France and Spain, with the odds against the English, Nelson signalled to his twenty-seven ships, his memorable admonition "England expects *every man* to do his duty." The flag code enabled the message to be given word for word, except the word duty, which was spelled letter by letter and was none the less impressive.

All the flags of our navy are made in the equipment building at the Brooklyn navy yard. The floor of the flag room is covered with lines representing the exact measurement of the various ensigns, and it is no easy matter to turn out a flag which will be exactly according to pattern, both as to design and measurement.

The largest American flag is 34 68/100 feet in length, and 13 12/100 feet in width and is rarely used. Our flag is by no means an easy one to make, the 45 stars in the blue field have to be accurately arranged and the stripes mathematically exact.

The stars are made of muslin folded twenty-five times and punched out by a steel punch. There are used in the navy

yard fifty thousand yards of bunting annually, which is all made in the United States. Before being accepted the bunting is subjected to the severest tests with regard to quality and permanency of color. The flag locker of a large cruiser contains more than two hundred different ensigns.

The president's flag is blue, with the arms of the United States, the eagle and stars are white, the shield preserving the "tinctures."

Capt. John Kendrick has the honor of first carrying the stars and stripes around the world. He sailed from Boston on the *Columbia* in 1787, returning to Boston in 1790. The adventurous sailors of United States have displayed our national colors in every port of the world, from the Arctic to the Indies.

Our explorers have unfurled our banners—Kane, Peary and Greely among the icebergs of the North, and Livingston and Stanley in the heart of darkest Africa. Commodore Wilkes carried it through the Pacific to the Anarctic regions. Last but not least the Daughters of the American Revolution thirty-two thousand strong have arisen in their might to perpetuate the memory, the valor and bravery of their sires, and instil into the minds of the rising generation the spirit of patriotic devotion to flag and country that has made the United States of America the greatest republic of the world. In peace or war it is the banner of freedom. It floats tranquilly over the turning points of battles which determine the nation's existence; crowning its triumphs, drooping in its defeats, exulting in its victories; shrouding the dead bodies of its heroes; gracing our national festivals, adorning our halls of legislation and justice.

If like a mirror it could repeat the scenes it has witnessed, the voices it has heard, it would reproduce the history of the past in endless detail.

Out of the thousand incidents that might be quoted from the history of the wars of the United States to show the personal devotion of our soldiers to the standard under which they serve, and which is to them the symbol of the cause and the country that they gave their lives to defend, we will cite only one. In the year 1863, the sixteenth regiment of Con-

necticut volunteers, after three days' hard fighting were forced to surrender. Just before the confederates swarmed over the breast works, the colonel of the regiment shouted, "Save the colors," "Don't let the enemy get the flags." In an instant the battle flag stripped from its pole was cut and torn in small fragments, which were distributed to the soldiers. Each piece was sacredly preserved; when a soldier died his piece was intrusted to a comrade. The regiment some five hundred strong was sent to prison camp. When the weary soldiers returned to their homes each bringing his bit of star or stripe, these worn fragments were patched together, making the regimental colors nearly complete, and are now preserved in the state house at Hartford, Connecticut. Surely no devotion could be more simple, more resolute, more absolute than this.

In conclusion we quote from the address of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to members of the fourteenth regiment of New York state troops in 1861:

"As at the early dawn the stars shine forth even while it grows light, and then, as the sun advances, that light breaks into the banks and streaming lines of color, the glowing red and intense white striving together and ribbing the horizon with bars effulgent; so, on the American flag, stars and beams of many colored light shine out together.

"It is the banner of dawn. It means liberty; and the galley slave, the poor oppressed conscript, the down trodden creatures of foreign despotism, see in the American flag that every promise and production of God: The people which sat in darkness, saw a great light, and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up.

"Our flag carries American ideas, American history, and American feelings.

"Beginning with the colonists, and coming down to our time, in its sacred heraldry, in its glorious insignia, it has gathered and stored chiefly this supreme idea: *Divine right of liberty in man*. Every color means liberty; every thread means liberty; every form of star and beam or stripe of light means liberty; not lawlessness, not license; but organized, institutional liberty—liberty through law, and laws for liberty!

"It is not a painted rag. It is a whole national history. It is the constitution. It is the government. It is the free people that stand in the government on the constitution."

"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

MARY PHILIPSE.

By Alice Burke.

In 1756, Colonel George Washington, commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, had difficulties concerning rank with an officer holding a royal commission. He found it necessary to go to General Shirley, commander-in-chief of his majesty's troops in America.

Colonel Washington left the headquarters in Winchester to ride to Boston attended by an aide-de-camp, an Englishman, whom he had engaged at short notice, by name Roger Morris. Colonel Washington was a young, handsome man, full of ambition. His keen, blue eyes took in everything in the way of adventure.

When he reached New York he visited a dear friend, Beverly Robinson, who remained true to him until the Revolution began. At this time Robinson lived in a grand old manor house in what is now Yonkers. It had been handed down to his wife from her father, the Honorable Frederick Philipse, who had been speaker of the assembly. The house and grounds which were large and beautiful overlooked the Hudson river. The family consisted of Mistress Robinson, her husband and her sister, Mary Philipse, a very beautiful and accomplished young woman. She was extremely fascinating in her manner and most men lost their hearts to her, but she seemed to enjoy their homage. She had a graceful figure and a pair of dangerous eyes. Her skin was white and fair, and her glossy, black hair framed her attractive face. On the night of Washington's arrival, Mary was not at supper. Later when they were sitting on the veranda, they heard a voice singing an old song. The conversation flagged. Washington became attentive at once, for the musical tones were

sweet, full of that something which appealed to the emotions. The notes stirred the brave colonel. The words were distinctly uttered:

"When thou are far a'wa—
Thou'lt dearer grow to me;
But change o' place an' change o' folk
May gar thy fancy free.

"'Tis thoughts that bind the soul
And keep friends in the mind,
And if I think I see thee now
What can part thee and me?"

The tender voice grew more distant and died away.

"To whom are we indebted for this pleasure?" asked Colonel Washington.

"It must be Mary, she did not join us at tea," said Mistress Robinson, "because she had been for a ride and was late in returning. Shall we go in and see her?"

But before they could do so Mary stepped out.

"Good evening all," she said cheerfully, then seeing Colonel Washington, she paused. "I had forgotten you had a guest."

Robinson introduced them. They began an animated conversation and were so interested that they did not observe how soon the other two withdrew, and that they were alone in the summer night, with the romance, the ideals of their lives just opening before them. Something, perhaps, of this they realized when they looked into each other's eyes.

Meanwhile the river shimmered and shone in the waning light and beneath, far down, flowed the darkness of the waves.

"Do you see that long pathway of light?" Mary said, at last somewhat seriously. "What do you think is beneath it? It is like a life, Colonel, is it not? My life, for instance."

"Your life is all sunlight, if you will, Mistress Philipse," he answered. "There can be no darkness, no gloom for you."

"One can never tell," she said thoughtfully.

"And yet I am sure that you will never be unhappy."

"It's very kind of you to think so cheerfully about me, but

just as sure as there is darkness beneath that stream of light so beneath this happiness of my life, trials will come. I must say good-night, Colonel," she ended, giving him her hand. He saluted it, saying:

"Good-night, fair Mistress Mary, may your dreams be sweet. God keep you." He watched her go, her step light and noiseless.

He stood there some moments lost in a reverie. The fair face of Mary Philipse seemed to be with him, entangling him in a web from which he did not try to escape. He fancied he could see and know that beneath the careless beauty of her face lived a soul, pure and true.

Colonel Washington's stay with the Robinsons was short for he was obliged to go to Boston. The farewell with Mary was by the gateway, a quarter of a mile from the house. She went thither with him, walking beside him while he led his horse. She was dressed in a quaint, flowered muslin. The delicate bloom of her fair skin showed through its gossamer texture. Her wide brimmed bonnet was tilted over her eyes. Roger Morris, his aide-de-camp, came in sight as they reached the gateway. He was waiting for the colonel. He was a fine specimen of an Englishman, as he stood straight and tall holding the bridle of his horse.

"Present me, Colonel," she said gaily.

The aide-de-camp bowed low over the young girl's hand.

The colonel, alert to the slightest change in Mary, detected a peculiar expression on her face, as with eyes lowered, she received his salute.

"You also go with Colonel Washington?" she inquired.

"Undoubtedly, Mistress Philipse," Morris replied.

"Come back soon, Colonel," she exclaimed, adding in a teasing voice, "and be sure to bring Captain Morris with you."

"Of course," was the reply, and saluting her with their swords, the two rode away.

Morris was a few paces behind the colonel, he turned to look back, Mary stood watching him, her bonnet off and she threw him a kiss.

Soon after Mary received a letter from Washington. Others

followed. In all she read between the lines the true manly nature gradually becoming interested in her. Perhaps, she might in time return the feeling.

Meanwhile Washington did his errand in Boston and sent Morris further on. During their separation letters passed between them, for Washington became attached to his aide-de-camp and wrote him confidentially about Mary Philipse. He did not disguise from him that he was in love and wondered if Morris detected the slightest sign of a return of his affection in the short glimpse he had of her. To this Morris replied that he feared the lady's heart and hand were already given to another. Washington would not believe him, but continued writing effusive epistles regarding Mary.

So matters stood when the two met and returned to the old manor house. They lingered indefinitely. They walked, they rode with Mary and in the evenings they listened to her as she sat at the spinet singing quaint songs. The colonel was not quite satisfied to have Morris continually at hand, so he made an errand for him to a neighboring city. In the interval Washington hoped to ask the question nearest his heart of Mary. And she, during this dream of summer, did not stop to think where the days were leading. On the day after Morris left he surprised her with an open letter in her hand, she flushed hotly. A misgiving, a doubt overwhelmed him and Morris's warning recurred to him. It sped away and the midsummer lived again with Mary beside him. Looking into her eyes he forgot his ambitions, his patriotism.

On a certain afternoon they were alone. They had been for a walk. They paused in Mary's garden under the shade of an oak tree. Mary was more silent than usual, she seemed tired. Washington had just told her of a summons to camp.

"Yes, Mary," he said, as they rested on a bench, "to-morrow I shall be leaving here. It is imperative that I go, much as I wish to stay."

"Will you not remain longer? I wish you would," she replied, urgently. She recovered her usual light-hearted manner as she continued. "You were telling me about your wife—the woman you will marry, weren't you?"

"Yes, Mary, yes," he said, following her mood. "Yes, my wife will be beautiful, and I shall adore her."

"Indeed, and will she adore you?"

"She will have to."

"But how will you manage, suppose, Sir, you marry a coquette? Would you like to see your wife flirting with other men?"

"I should love to, Fair Mistress, my wife, if I ever have one, can do anything on God's earth she pleases," he laughed, good naturedly.

"I somehow do not believe you would really care to have her flirt with other men," she said seriously. He made no answer.

"But I have almost given up hope of marrying. Those days are over, and I am settling down into bachelorhood."

"What nonsense, Colonel, of course you will marry."

"I sometimes fear, Mary, that in my love for the battlefield, and my country, I might forget my wife, and she would never understand if I seemed unresponsive."

"You do not seem to realize that your wife would be the one person in the world who would thoroughly understand you, and know you as you are, good and true and—"

"And what? what else? Mary, dear girl, tell me the rest."

"And to be loved, Colonel," she ended slowly.

"By you Mary?"

"Perhaps, later on, do not ask me now, for we were but arguing," she said.

"But I must know, now. I have waited too long as it is. I love you," he said, with deep feeling.

"And I can only say," she answered, "hope for nothing from me, at the same time, accept my regard for you, my—"

"It is love, Mary, you have for me. I know it, I know it," he exclaimed, drawing her to him, and for a moment she allowed his embrace.

"If this be not love, Mary, then what is it?" he whispered.

"For me, sorrow, misery, let me go, for this is impossible," she said, in a troubled way, and he obeyed her.

Quite slowly they proceeded to the house.

At the dining room door she turned hastily, giving him her

hand, "Good-bye, Colonel, I shall not see you on the morrow."

"I shall not go to-morrow," he answered, "I have decided to wait until my aide-de-camp returns." A flash of fear, confusion came into Mary's eyes. Washington saw it, and was glad he had made the decision to stay.

"So this is only good-night," he added, as they parted.

During the next two days he saw little of Mary. He noticed that she appeared nervous and her eyes, when they met his, were full of sadness. He confessed he did not comprehend her. On the evening before Morris was expected Washington was walking along the shaded road which led to the house.

"Will Mary ever love me?" he thought. "She is the only woman I shall ever love." Suddenly he heard footsteps approaching, he stopped abruptly. Roger Morris walked swiftly toward him from an adjoining path.

"You!" Washington exclaimed in astonishment, "I did not expect you until to-morrow."

"True, Colonel," Morris replied, trying to master his embarrassment, at the meeting. "I returned sooner than I thought, because I found I could do so. Your errand was accomplished in a few hours. Did I do right in coming to-night?"

"Quite right, Morris," the other replied. They walked toward the house.

"I think there is some one coming along the road," Washington remarked.

After an interval, Morris, whose eyes had been seeing her at a great distance, agreed that there was.

"Who can it be out here alone?" Washington continued, in a curious voice. The figure came nearer, she was all in white, and he was amazed to see Mary Philipse. Her face, too, was without color, save for the lustre of her eyes and her red lips. She did not look surprised at encountering Morris and on a sudden, her presence was clear to Washington.

"Mary," the colonel said calmly, "you did not expect to meet me here. Tell me honestly."

"No, I did not."

"You came to meet Captain Morris?"

"Yes."

They moved slowly on. Mary between the two men. She could see Morris's clear-cut profile distinctly as they came out into the full light of the moon. As for the other, she could not distinguish his features. She felt his mood, however. She knew he was suffering and she blamed herself for what had passed between them, yet she rejoiced over much he had told her. How still the night! Now and then a chirrup of a cricket or a call of a katydid. Mary knew her future now. It stood beside her in the form of Roger Morris. A year or two before, she had given him her faith, long before she had met Washington, she must keep her word, though the keeping of it meant pain to one very dear to her.

"I am sure, Colonel, you will excuse us, if we leave you at this turn. I have a grave matter to talk over with Mistress Philipse," Morris remarked, as they paused in the walk.

"As Mistress Philipse wishes," Washington answered.

"I wish it, Colonel," she replied, gently.

Left alone, Morris caught her to him, kissing her passionately.

"Mine, darling, mine, mine," he said.

"Yes, Roger, yours," she answered, slowly.

"You say it, but let me feel your kisses on my lips, your arms about my neck."

The embrace she gave him and the kiss were both quiet, gentle, but he was satisfied.

"I do believe, Mary," he remarked afterwards as they neared the house, "that Colonel Washington is in love with you or at least admires you."

"Possibly the latter, Roger, for you know many men have done that."

"Yes, I know. I must prepare myself not to be jealous of you, once you are my wife," he said laughing.

"You will have no cause, then," she replied seriously.

"Perhaps I may," he went on, still laughing.

"Since you seem to wish it, perhaps you may," she exclaimed, lightly, and then she bade him good-night and went

in. The night was reaching out to the dawn, but still Washington sat on the veranda, watching the scene before him. The ever moving river, the wide expanse of country before him, and above, the moon creeping forth, stealing over him, and over the ruins of his love castle, which he had built so carefully, so tenderly, so hopefully! He knew that smoldering among the ruins, burned a dull, eternal fire of constancy, that would never go out, no matter if in after years he might marry. Mary had an odd personality, but he thought he had fathomed its depths. At this moment he heard some one move near him, a flutter of a gown, a light footstep. He turned in his chair to behold her standing close beside him. Her singular beauty made him gaze and gaze at her.

"Mary," he said, in a low voice, rising and grasping her by the arm. "You here, God help us both."

"I could not rest until I had said good-bye. I heard you would leave to-day," she said firmly.

"Yes, to-day, in a few hours. It will be soon time. But why should you come after what has happened?"

"Because, oh, because I wanted you to know I could not let you go without a word." She laid a hand on his, his closed over it.

"Mary, Mary," he said, "What do you mean? There is danger for both of us. You know I love you."

"Yes, yes, and I—She hesitated and looked long into his eyes. He dared not trust what he saw there.

"And you—you?" he asked.

"Oh, can you not see? Do you not know how much I care whether you go or stay. I wish to-morrow would never come. I wish that we might never say good-bye," she exclaimed.

"You mean you love me?" he asked, still holding her.

"I mean I love you," she answered.

"But you are bound to Roger Morris, isn't this the truth?"

"Yes, I know, I know," she went on, "I have given my word to marry him, and so I will, but you shall know that my love is yours."

"Mary, do you know what you are saying, giving me joy, sorrow, all in a moment?"

"Yes, but I had to say it. I could not rest until you knew. I could not let you go, without a word." They stood speechless, each regarding the other—a glance of love—of adoration. She crept closer to him, her face calm, love-lit.

"For one moment let us believe we are happy, just you and I and no one else," she said caressingly.

"Mary, I love you," he repeated. "There is no one else but you here in my arms always. God help us, and keep you for we must part now. Farewell." He turned away.

"It will be the last time we shall be together," she said.

Suddenly he stooped and kissed her and thus they parted.

On the morrow he departed for camp life. In the confusion and din of battle he did not forget Mary Philipse. Her image was with him.

He heard that his aide-de-camp had proved unfaithful to him and his cause, so he dismissed him from his service. Thus the two men separated.

Meanwhile Mary and Roger heard reports of Washington's love and devotion to her, but they tried to stop the idle gossip, and it was finally hushed, when they were married, and most positively, when two years later, Colonel Washington wedded.

In the year 1775, grave troubles arose between the British and Americans and soon came the battle of Lexington. Roger Morris was in the thick of the fray with Beverly Robinson at his side. Both men had gone over to the British, and thus, in a measure, Washington's friendship ended with Robinson.

After Mary's marriage she and her husband lived in New York and her house was visited by noted personages. Her husband adored her, and did everything for her comfort and happiness. Sometimes he grew uneasy and doubtful as to whether he alone possessed Mary's devotion. It was when news reached them of Washington's increasing fame. Her face would flush like a girl's and her eyes grow very happy as she listened, but her husband never alluded to it. Thus their lives passed in a peaceful way. Later, however, troubles began to brew, for when Morris joined the British, Mary's estate was confiscated, in punishment for her loyalty to the

king. However, she did not lose courage, but remained her husband's ally and a staunch upholder of his cause. At last she found herself alone with scarcely enough to live on and keep her children in clothing. She now decided to go to Washington and intercede for their rights.

Washington was passing through New York at the time, staying at the old headquarters facing what is now the Battery. He was to be there but one night. He had not seen Mary Philipse for nearly twenty years. What changes since then! He thought of her now as he sat before a huge log fire. Thus after twenty years this love of his youth lived in his heart.

Presently as Washington sat dreaming, watching the flames leap higher, higher, taking with them his fame, his ambition, and leaving below the settling ashes of his love, some one knocked. A servant was admitted bringing word that Mistress Roger Morris sought an audience. He started slightly as he bade the man admit her. While he waited, there came to mind his last meeting with her. The agony, the joy of that moment were lived over again. He stood by the mantle-shelf as she came in. He was not prepared for the sight of her for she seemed, even after all this long time, as fair, as sweet, as ever. The same trick of the eyes, the well-beloved face and gentle manner. He had expected a change in her, but there she stood, the same almost as when she had kissed him twenty years ago. It sent the hot blood to his face, and made him feel as he had in that well-remembered past.

"Mary," he said, taking both her hands in his. "Mary, can it indeed be you? What happiness this is to see you here, to feel your hands in mine, to look into your eyes."

"And I to see you, General, still the same," she hesitated, her eyes looked away.

"Yes, Mary, yes." For a moment there was silence. Then she said: "I have come, General, to plead for my estates, which have been confiscated, as you know, on account of my husband's loyalty to the king. Is it right, is it fair, General, to me, to him, and to our children?" she asked very urgently.

"To him, yes, and to you because you uphold him," he replied at once, "but your children, no, it is not fair, and I will see that they have their rights, further than this I cannot help you." He paused, regarding her thoughtfully. "Are you quite happy, Mary?" he asked.

"Happy—yes—contented at least; and you, General?" Their eyes met in a long steady gaze, as if each was looking back and each living over that summer's eve.

"I am content, and still anxious to attain a higher standing in my service for my country."

"Yes—I know—I know—such contentment is little enough for you—you—who can love so truly, and—so—but General, I thank you for taking an interest in my troubles."

"There is nothing to thank me for, I would do more if I could."

She went to his desk and looked at the documents, the letters piled away. A secret drawer, by some mischance, had sprung open, and in it was a miniature of herself, which she had given him years ago. "You have this even now?" she asked, taking it in her hand to look at it.

"Yes, even now," he replied, earnestly. The room was very quiet as they stood there. The place seemed pulsing with memories; memories of that dear well-remembered love of theirs. He roused himself from the spell which was over him.

"Mary," he exclaimed, hurriedly, "I will see that your children are righted, and so farewell."

"Forgive my coming to you," she said, "I did not know you still cared."

"Good-bye, Mary," he said, in a voice full of love, of tenderness.

Pressing her hand a moment, in farewell, she passed out of the room. Later she received notice that the rights of her children were not effected by the attainer.

Mary's life from this period grew calmer, and she lived in comparative seclusion. She returned with her husband, her children, and her sister to the old estate on the Hudson.

ROUTINE WORK IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S
OFFICE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERI-
CAN REVOLUTION.

1. The mail is received and assorted as follows:
 - a. Letters concerning application papers.
 - b. Letters concerning supplemental papers.
 - c. Letters for copies of application papers.
 - d. Letters for badge permits.
 - e. Letters inclosing checks and money orders sent by mistake to the registrar general which must all be endorsed by her and sent to treasurer general.
 - f. Letters from people concerning matters of prospective members and members already admitted.
 - g. Letters with corrections from applicants whose papers are incomplete.

2. The application papers when received are dated and recorded.

3. If the applicant enters through a chapter, notification of receipt of application is sent to the chapter registrar; if a member-at-large to the state regent.

The application is then placed on file.

If the application paper has all the requirements, it is examined in lineage and service, which, if found correct, is verified, signed, and dated by the registrar general, and filed as verified.

4. If application is found wanting in the requirements the registrar or proposed member-at-large sending it, is notified and request is made for sufficient information or data to assist in verification and the paper is filed as referred but not verified, and marked incomplete.

5. When application papers are verified they are taken to the treasurer general's department to be marked "paid."

6. The applicants entering under service already filed are referred to card catalogue, where if found to be same are verified as—"Service same, as National Number ———"), and papers filed as verified.

7. The application papers that are verified are arranged by

states and chapters and a type-written list is presented by the registrar general at the monthly meeting of the national board of management, which, if there is no objection, the members of the national board accept, after which they are dated, and the recording secretary general adds her signature to every paper.

8. A notification is sent to every chapter registrar of members accepted in her chapter, or to state regent in the case of a member-at-large.

9. The applications are then numbered and recorded.

10. A notification of election is sent to each individual admitted.

11. About five hundred applications are presented at each board meeting.

12. The papers are separated; one being sent to chapter registrars, or members-at-large as the case may be; the other filed with duplicate papers.

13. The data for the certificate of membership is then made, verified and sent to the engrosser.

14. The original paper is then filed ready to be entered in card catalogue by individual and ancestors, after which the papers are ready for binding, two hundred in each volume. The supplemental papers of additional lines are bound as supplemental and are numbered the same as original papers.

15. These supplemental or additional papers are subjected to the same routine as the original and often require much more time to verify.

16. Application papers that cannot be verified by referring to the Daughters of the American Revolution library are taken by the registrar general to the congressional library, and every possible effort made to verify them. Papers inclosing certified record of service or lineage or reference are promptly verified and the certified record returned to the applicant herself.

17. If after sufficient correspondence papers cannot be verified they are returned to chapter registrar or member, and request made for a correct or complete paper.

18. After the engrossed certificates of membership are

signed by the president general, recording secretary general, and registrar general, stamped with the seal of the society, they are prepared for mailing.

19. The slips are prepared for the mailing tubes, and addressed.

20. Badge permits are issued by the registrar general at the rate of one hundred per month.

This work is under the supervision of the registrar general, who is a genealogist, and who receives no remuneration from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Three clerks are employed—one at \$70.00, two at \$50.00.

The data, typewriting, filing, reference, and mailing are attended to in order, and each person is fully acquainted with the varied work of the office, and when each chapter registrar considers the work she has to do, she can fully realize the vast amount of the work in the registrar general's office. In knowing this the registrar general begs that each chapter registrar observe the following absolutely, which is necessary in regard to application papers of proposed members sent to the registrar general's office.

1. Send all applications to be verified and presented at following meeting of the national board of management before the 25th of the month, as no paper received after that date can receive the proper attention for verification.

2. The inclosed sample application paper of a Virginian with Virginia lineage and service, shows what an application paper should be to be considered complete. More information can be added; if a recorded genealogy is preferred by a member there is no objection to more data.

3. All dues must be sent to the treasurer general at the same time the application paper is sent to the registrar general. In not observing this rule unnecessary additional work is given to the registrar general.

The circular issued by the former registrar general gives necessary instructions of "How to Become a Member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

MINNIE F. MICKLEY.

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

BOSTON, CITY OF THE FREE.

By Edith B. Wright.

[Read before the Huntington (Indiana) Chapter, upon the anniversary of the evacuation by the British.]

Well nigh three hundred years have sped
Since a few souls, by pastor led,
Built their rude huts and small frame church
In forest wilds. They came in search
Of blest religious liberty.
They gladly faced the wintry blast,
And sufferings upon them cast,
That they might worship honestly
The God they loved devotedly.
And you arose—stern, brave and free,
Proud Boston, home of liberty.

The years sped on, and freedom still
Was sole dictator of your will.
Here Otis hurled anathemas
Against oppressive English laws.
Here Adams' mighty eloquence
O'er-mastered British insolence.
Hot-bed of revolution long,
We e'er will yield you love and song.

Your old North Church the signal gave
To Paul Revere, the noted brave,
Who boldly dashed the country through
To tell the woeful tale he knew—
That well-armed British troops had gone
To seize the stores at Concord town.

In you and your vicinity
Were martyrs first to liberty
From haughty England's galling yoke.
Staunch center of a sturdy folk!
Bold Boston, home of liberty!
Brave Boston, city of the free!

Here dwelt the learned Mathers three,
And here they slumber peacefully.

Here Channing, Beecher, Parker wrought.
Here Joseph Cook has lived and taught.
Famed home of mental liberty!
Famed Boston, city of the free!

Proud Harvard rears her stately walls
In sight of your ancestral halls.
Fair spot of scholarship and art
Transcendently she does her part
In making you more truly free,
More truly home of liberty.

For never truth by scholar sought,
Nor ever thinker's honest thought,
Nor artist's high art, nobly wrought,
But made the whole, wide world more free,
But prophesied a liberty
Which ne'er can blossom on the earth
Till perfect, all-round man has birth.

Young Holmes and Lowell Harvard knew;
And later, Boston City, too.
The dreams of youthful Emerson
Old Harvard's halls smiled proudly on.
Here Longfellow, the scholar bard,
Received high honor and reward.
Learned home of broadest liberty,
Art center, city of the free!

The progress of a newer day
Has torn most landmarks quite away.
But Fanueil Hall and State-House stand
The benediction of our land,
And monuments, new-made, arise
To Boston's good and brave and wise.
Famed Boston, home of liberty!
Fair Boston, city of the free!

Type-city of our English blood—
A city ever unsubdued—
Bulwark of largest liberty
In all that tends to make men free,
There rings from even o'er the sea
"Proud Boston, home of liberty!"

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PRISON SHIP MARTYRS FROM NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, AND VICINITY.

Eliasaph Whitney, the Rev. Moses Mather, D. D., John Clock, Thaddeus Bell, James Bell, Joseph Mather, Gershom Schofield, Nathan Knapp, all from Middlesex; Daniel Chapman, Redding; Stephen Allen, Westport; John Clark, Noroton; Capt. Seth Seymour, Norwalk; Fountain Smith, Norwalk.—From *Darien Review*, the REV. H. S. BROWN and ANGELINE SCOTT.

ELIASAPH WHITNEY, son of Nathan and Sarah Whitney, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, February 3, 1716-1717; married to Mary Bishop "in Stamford by the Worshipful Samuel Hait Esquier one of his majesties Justices of the Peace for ye County of Fairfield on May 10th, 1744." Mary Bishop was born August 18, 1722.

He was a tanner and shoemaker and settled in the parish of Middlesex, in Stamford, now Darien, Connecticut, in a house which he built in 1751. Tradition says that he had only a foot-path to his house, that deer were yet plentiful and that he often exchanged a pair of shoes for a bushel of wheat. They were members, and he was chosen a deacon, of the Congregational church of Middlesex, now Darien. His wife joined by letter 7th of October, 1744.

He was appointed society's collector January 21, 1744-1745; was allowed "four pounds old tenor," January 30, 1754 for "to sweep ye meeting House as often as needful for ye ensuing year" and was also on the school committee on the Stamford side in 1756, and from that time to 1763.

He was one of those who were taken prisoners in the Middlesex Church, on Sunday, 22 July, 1781, during public worship by a party of British and refugees, and taken to Long Island. Some of the prisoners never returned, but he, more fortunate, found some acquaintances through whose influence he was released. He and his

wife lived together nearly seventy years, sixty-three of which were passed under one roof, and her death was the first that took place in the house. She died 4 Jan. 1814 aged 91 years 4 months and 6 days, having then living (according to an obituary written at Stamford 13 Jan. 1814) 7 children, 47 grandchildren, 83 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren. He died in Darien 17 May 1817, aged 100 years, 3 months and 3 days, allowing for change of style. A white stone erected to their memory was found in 1867, lying flat on the ground in a field in Darien.

JOHN CLOCK. The following with regard to John Clock is taken from his pension record:

"In March, 1781, he was serving under Captain Lockwood as guard, when he and the congregation at the meeting house were captured by the cowboys or Tories, on Sabbath day and he was taken away as a prisoner, detained by the British 6 months before he was paroled."

DEACON JOSEPH MATHER, of Darien, Connecticut, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Moses Mather, born Feby. 23, 1719; who was the son of Capt. Timothy, born Mch. 20, 1681; who was the son of Richard, born Dec. 20, 1653; the son of Timothy, born Liverpool, England, 1628; the son of the Rev. Richard, born Lowton, England 1596.

Joseph Mather was born July 21, 1753; died Feby. 29, 1840; married Sarah Scott May 29, 1777. The latter died Aug. 27, 1843.

Deacon Mather served for more than two years in the war of the Revolution and was given a pension by the United States government which was continued to his widow.

NAMES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Information relating to these heroes of the Revolution can be obtained through Miss M. L. Stringfield, state regent, Waynesville, North Carolina.

Alexander, James,	Barringer, John Paul,
Alexander, John McKnitt,	Bell, Colonel Henry,
Alexander, Captain Moses,	Benbury, Major Thomas,
Alexander, Captain Robert,	Bethell, General William,
Alexander, Captain William Lee,	Black, Joseph,
Alston, Lt. Col. William,	Blackwelder, Caleb,
Anderson, Lt. Col. Wm. Clough,	Blount, Lieutenant Whitmel,
Archer, Dr. John,	Boddle, Nathan,
Baker, General Lawrence,	Bradley, Richard,
Banks, Hezekiah,	Branch, Stephen,

Brandon, Major James,	Harvey, Thomas,
Brandon, Mathew,	Hawkins, Colonel Philemon,
Brevard, Franklin,	Haywood, Colonel William,
Brevard, John,	Hemphill, Captain Thomas,
Brevard, Captain Alexander,	Henderson, Judge Richard,
Brown, Captain William,	Henry, Robert M.,
Burton, Colonel Robert,	Heriot, Colonel Robert,
Burwell, Colonel Lewis,	Hill, Whitmel,
Butler, Ebenezer.	Hogg, James,
Caldwell, Rev. David,	Hooper, William,
Cantrell, Sr Stephen,	Houston, Christopher,
Clarke, John,	Hunt, Thomas,
Clay, Colonel Joseph,	Huske, John.
Cogdell, Colonel Richard,	Irwin, General Robert,
Coit, Colonel Samuel,	Ivey, Lieutenant Curtis.
Colburn, Sr Sergeant John,	Jack, Patrick,
Coleman, Colonel Thos. Burbage,	Johnston, Colonel James,
Conner, James,	Johnston, Rev. James.
Cooper, Sr Thomas,	Kerr, Nathaniel,
Craighead, Rev. Alexander,	King, Colonel James.
Crockett, John,	Leitwich, Ensign Joel,
Cumming, William,	Lockhart, Colonel Samuel,
Daves, Captain John,	Long, Lieutenant Reuben,
Davidson, Major John,	Love, Lieutenant Robert,
Davidson, General William,	Lucky, Joseph,
Davidson, Lieutenant William,	Luddon, Sergeant Joseph.
Davis, Bartholomew,	Mackey, James,
Doty, Benajah,	Maclay, Lt. Col. Samuel,
Douglas, Asa,	Maclaine, Archibald,
Douglas, Captain John D.	Mallett, General Peter,
Earnest, Lieutenant Felix,	Mallory, Colonel Frances.
Elliott, William,	Marks, Isaac,
Elms, Charles.	McDowell, General Charles.
Farson, James,	McDowell, Robert Irwin,
Forney, General Peter,	Mebane, Alexander,
Furman, Captain Moore.	Mellichamp,
Gale, Jr., Sergeant Isaac,	Middleton, Hon. Arthur,
Gale, Peter,	Middleton, Hon. Henry,
Goer, Captain Rezin,	Minor, Captain Vivian,
Graham, Major James,	Mitchell, Captain John,
Graham, Sr., Dr. Chauncey,	Moore, General James,
Graham, Jr., Dr. Chauncey,	Moore, John,
Granbury, Josiah.	Morton, Captain John.
Hall, Lieutenant Thomas,	Nisbet, John.
Hamner, Nicholas,	Osborne, Alexander.
Harris, Colonel West,	Person, General Thomas,
Harvey, James,	Phifer, Lt. Col. John,

Phifer, Jr., Captain Martin,	Sumner, Jethrow.
Plunkett, Colonel William,	Taylor, Benjamin,
Poe, Sergeant William,	Taylor, Colonel George,
Polk, Colonel Ezekial,	Thomas, William,
Preston, Colonel William.	Thompson, General William,
Read, Hon. George,	Townsend, Dr. David,
Reese, David,	Truxton, Captain Thomas.
Richardson, Lieutenant Daniel,	Vance, Lieutenant David.
Roberdeau, Daniel,	Walker, Lieutenant Solomon,
Sevier, Colonel John,	Watkins, Captain Gassoway,
Sharpe, Hon. William,	Watkins, Captain John,
Simons, Colonel Maurice,	Watts, William,
Simpson, Colonel John,	Webb, John,
Smith, Lieutenant Francis,	Whittaker, Colonel John,
Smith, Major James,	White, Captain Joseph,
Smith, Colonel Samuel,	Wiley, William,
Smith, Lieutenant William,	Williams, Colonel John,
Spotswood, Captain John,	Williams, Lt. Col. Joseph,
Stearns, John,	Williams, William,
Steele, Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell,	Wilson, John,
Steele, Captain Joseph,	Winslow, Moses.
Stevenson, Captain William,	Young, Thomas.
Stroud, Lt. Col. Jacob,	

NAMES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE
WESTERN RESERVE, OHIO.

(Additional.)

Atkins, Josiah, Jefferson; Burnham, Dr. Jedidiah, Kinsman; Gaylord, Major Levi, Geneva; Hopkins, Arnold, Harrisville; Merrick, Joseph, Strongsville; Porter, Captain Ebenezer, Aurora; Porter, Captain Elisha, Seville; Taylor, Timothy, Norwalk; Wright, Captain John, Tallmadge.

"In the long vista of the years to roll,
Let me not see my country's honor fade;
Oh! let me see our land retain its soul;
Her pride in Freedom and not Freedom's shade."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. LOUISA HOAR HARRIS.

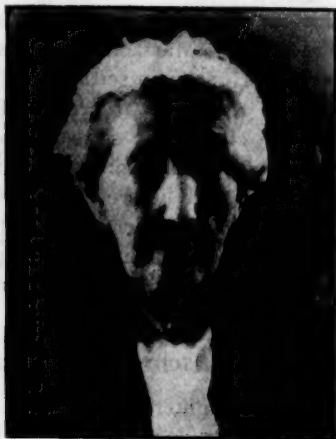
It has been the privilege of Ashuelot Chapter to number among its members two "Real Daughters," one of whom, Mrs. Louisa Hoar Harris, departed this life February 18, 1901. Mrs. Harris belonged to the Hoar family, distinguished in the history of Massachusetts and the nation. She was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, August 22, 1805, a descendant of John Hoar, who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, about 1643, and afterward removed to Concord. Her father, Timothy Hoar, was sixteen when the British came to Concord. He soon after enlisted, serving as matross.

Mrs. Harris was a teacher before her marriage, a woman of strong character, devoted to her church and family. She was interested in history and politics and kept up with the times. Her sight was so good that she made a black silk dress for herself when over ninety.

MRS. ISABELLA LITCHFIELD STURTEVANT.

The other original daughter of Ashuelot Chapter, Mrs. Isabella Litchfield Sturtevant, an honored citizen of Keene, still lives, passing the evening of her days in a serene and happy old age. An intelligent and energetic woman, a prominent member of church and society, she was active in all religious and social work. She has the use of her faculties and is interested in current events and matters of local interest. Mrs. Sturtevant is a descendant of Thomas Clark, mate of the "Mayflower." Her father, Caleb Litchfield, of Scituate, Massachusetts, was a great-grandson of Lawrence Litchfield, progenitor of the family of that name, and a member of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," of Boston. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army when fifteen years old and was twice discharged on account of being under age. Nothing daunted, the spirited boy again enlisted and served until the end of the war. He received a pension. He was sent

on a secret expedition to Rhode Island. He also went on the Penobscot expedition, under Commodore Saltonstall. The British being reinforced, the Americans abandoned the expedition, burned their shipping and the men in scattered detachments found their way to their homes through the wilderness, suffering greatly with hunger and fatigue. Caleb received a good education and studied the art of navigation in Boston. His book of trigonometrical exercises is preserved by his daughter. Later he became the captain of his father's



MRS. ISABELLA LITCHFIELD STURTEVANT.

schooner, "Betsey." After his marriage, he abandoned the sea, and about 1795 removed to Weathersfield, Vermont.

His daughter, Isabella, is the youngest of nine children and the only one surviving. She was born July 4, 1810; was educated for a teacher and followed her profession until her marriage in 1837. Her husband, Luther Sturtevant, was a member of a large and highly respected family which settled in Keene about 1732. Two sons, Horatio Dunbar Sturtevant, of Chicago, and General John W. Sturtevant, of Keene, their only children, served in the Civil War and have occupied positions of honor. Mrs. Sturtevant is tall and erect, and carries well the weight of her ninety years. When the National

Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized, Mrs. Sturtevant joined as a charter member, being number 607. Her certificate of membership, signed by the first president general, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, hangs in her sitting room. On her birthday, July 4, 1896, she was presented with the gold souvenir spoon, and made an honorary member of Ashuelot Chapter.

MRS. BETSEY PARKER JERALDS.

Another of the "Real Daughters" of Ruth Hart Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has responded to the final call of the Commander. Betsey Parker Jeralds, aged ninety-four years, died at her home, 77 Hobart street, Meriden, Connecticut, June 29, 1901. Mrs. Jeralds was the daughter of Stephen Parker, a Revolutionary soldier. She was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, May 1, 1807. On June 27, 1844, Betsey Parker married the Rev. Thomas Jeralds, a Methodist circuit preacher. On April 5, 1894, Mrs. Jeralds, a resident of Meriden since 1862, was accepted as an honorary member of the Ruth Hart Chapter. On her eighty-seventh birthday the chapter entertained the "Real Daughter" and the event was enjoyed, not only by the venerable guest but by the members of the chapter, who delighted to pay homage to this representative of a Revolutionary hero. Mrs. Jeralds retained her faculties in a remarkable manner. At ninety-one years of age she could read a newspaper, and until a year ago her hearing was not seriously impaired. About a year ago the first sign of feebleness appeared and the departure of a beloved grandson, William J. Ten Eyck, for the Philippines, seemed to have a decided effect upon Mrs. Jeralds' health. She had the pleasure of living to see her grandson return from the islands, where he served with honor to himself and his Revolutionary ancestors.—Mrs. J. W. PRATT, *Historian*.

MRS. ELIZABETH TALLIAFERRO MCCLELLAND.

Mrs. McClelland was born at Batavia, Ohio, April 26, 1807, the youngest child of Richard Talliaferro. In 1827 she married Samuel McClelland, the son of James McClelland, a pio-

neer of the Northwest territory. They came to Missouri in 1833. She died August 3, 1900, leaving many descendants. Four generations stood about her casket to call her blessed. She was a member of the St. Louis Chapter and received through them the souvenir spoon.

Major Richard Talliaferro was a member of the George



MRS. ELIZABETH TALLIAFERRO MCCLELLAND.

Rogers Clarke expedition. Many of his descendants live in Virginia. He was of Italian descent, his ancestors having emigrated to Virginia before the Revolution.

Mrs. McClelland lived abreast of the times and had a lively interest in what was going on in the world. The end came in peace, and like the ripened sheaf she was borne home.

Several sketches of "Real Daughters" remain to be published. They will appear as rapidly as possible.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—
D. A. R.

1701—1901.

The two hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of Yale College will be observed in New Haven, October nineteenth to twenty-third.

In Honor of

THOMAS CLAP, the fourth President of Yale College, and in memory of his daughter,

MARY CLAP WOOSTER,

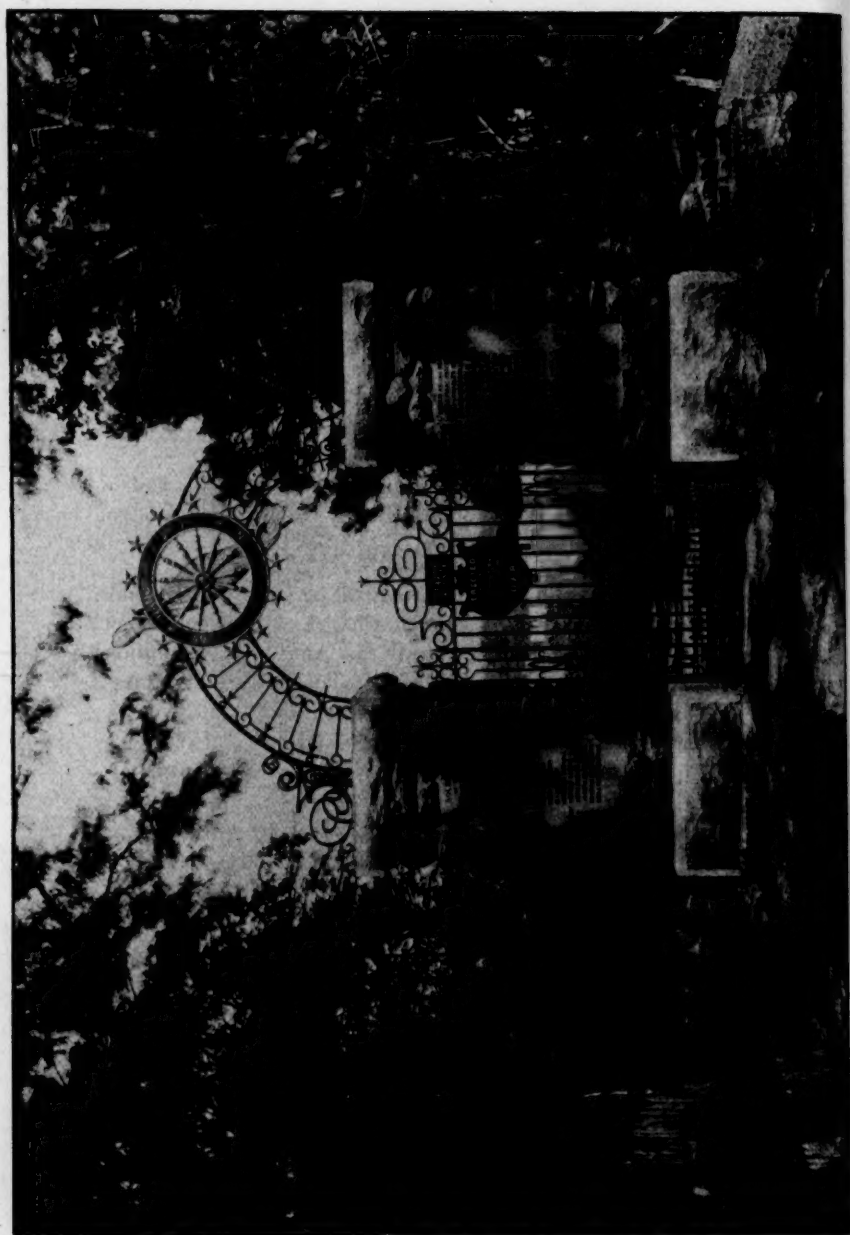
the Chapter which bears her name will be happy to welcome at the parlor of Center Church Chapel, on Chapel Street (near Temple), all Daughters of the American Revolution who are in the city during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October twenty-first to twenty-third.

Tea will be served during the day.

MRS. GEORGE F. NEWCOMB, *Chairman*,
MRS. WILLIAM H. MOSELEY, *Regent*,
MRS. GEORGE S. BARNUM, *Vice-Regent*,
MRS. MORRIS F. TYLER, *Ex-Regent*,
MRS. WILLIAM BEEBE,
MISS MARTHA DAY PORTER,
MRS. WATSON L. PHILLIPS,
MRS. EDWARD C. BEECHER,

Committee.

Mary Silliman Chapter (Bridgeport, Connecticut).—If you visit Stratfield you will see to mark the entrance at the old burying ground a gateway of iron, imposing and of unique architectural taste, which has taken the place of the broken down stile that once gave admission to this ground. This



gateway was erected by the Mary Silliman Chapter, to crown their efforts of seven years in reclaiming this neglected cemetery, which is so historical in import as it contains among its honored roll of dead the names of forty-two soldiers of the American Revolution, ancestors many of them of some of the best known of Bridgeport's citizens.

The history of the undertaking commenced at the suggestion of Dr. S. M. Garlick, a prominent local physician, to his wife, who is an active Daughter of the American Revolution, that the Daughters should attend to the neglected old cemetery, which had been so long in disuse, the soil not having been disturbed for a new-made grave for nearly a century. Later Mrs. Garlick and Mrs. George A. Jamison were appointed on the literary committee of the local chapter, and visited the cemetery. Mrs. Jamison soon after read a forceful paper before the Daughters, calling their attention to its neglected condition, and the work was taken in hand, the Daughters being ably forwarded in their efforts by Mrs. Morris Beardsley then regent of the chapter.

The stones were reset, the mounds smoothed and sodded, the grass cut, paths marked out, and stones cleaned, and a unique and beautiful gateway was erected. This gateway consists of two solid pillars of masonry standing upon either side of the path. There is a heavy foundation and a great square of granite marks their base; then rising from that is a square pillar of rough small boulders cemented into place, the whole capped with another slab of granite. Across the top of the gate about twelve feet from the ground, is a heavy work of iron forming the arch. In the center of that is the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the wheel and distaff, with the words "Daughters of the American Revolution." The gate itself is of iron, balanced upon heavy hinges and swinging open into the cemetery. In the center of the gate, upon a circular scroll is inscribed by means of perforation: "Erected by the Mary Silliman Chapter, D. A. R." Upon each arch standing to right and left of the gate, legibly inscribed in smooth blocks of marble are the forty-two names of the soldiers of the American Revolution, namely:

"Soldiers of the Revolution
Who rest in this Burial Ground."

Rev. Robert Ross,	Lieut. Edward Burroughs,
Major Aaron Hawley,	" Joseph Brothwell,
Capt. Josiah Lacey,	" Edward Burroughs,
" David Hawley,	" Benj. Fayerweather,
" William Worden,	Ensign Abijah Beardsley,
" Abijah Sterling,	Sergt. Isaac Patchin,
" Daniel Lacey,	Sergt. Charles Burritt,
" Stephen Burroughs,	Drummer Wheeler Cable,
" Seth Silliman,	Gamaliel French,
" Amos Hubbell,	Aaron Hubbell,
" David Sherman,	Salmon Patchin,
" Elijah Peet,	James R. French,
" Hezekiah Hubbell,	Chauncey Wheeler,
Lieut. Nathan Seeley,	Elnathan Summers,
" Seth Seeley,	Thaddeus Hubbell,
Zebulon Kirtland,	William Holberton,
Eliphalet Jennings,	Stephen Summers,
Jedediah Wells,	Josiah Smith,
Thomas Brothwell,	Joseph Strong,
Richard Hubbell,	Robert Wilson,
Stephen Sterling,	Isaac Morehouse,
	William Nichols,"

The work of erecting this gateway was proposed by Mrs. W. E. Halligan, a most active Daughter.

The dedicatory exercises were held June thirteenth in Clinton Park, which was one of the old training grounds. A large platform had been erected near the gateway for the speakers, and guests, being decorated with bunting and picture of George Washington. A large tricolor bouquet stood on the speakers' table and was the gift of Mrs. Dana Bartholomew, regent of Ansonia Chapter. A spinning wheel and flax stood near by. The principal features of the program were two addresses, one by the Rev. John Depew, the other by the Hon. Walter S. Logan, of New York, the president general of the Sons of the American Revolution. The exercises were ably conducted by Mrs. Morris Beardsley, past regent, and Mrs. William Seeley, present regent of the chapter.

Among the many distinguished guests were Mrs. Augustus Tuller, aged ninety-seven, and Mrs. Harvey Hubbell; two

"Real Daughters" who seemed thoroughly to enjoy the exercises. The singing was a splendid feature and was accompanied by Mrs. Elmer Beardsley. The singers were Mrs. Henry Patchen, Mrs. W. E. Seeley, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Scribner, Mrs. Drew and Mrs. Sturdevant.

Mrs. Morris Beardley's address of welcome was able and charming, and was pleasantly responded to in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, by Mrs. Howard Wakeman of the Fairfield Chapter.

All of the speakers were most interesting, and the day brought a feeling of gratitude which permeated to the core of each Daughter's heart as she gave a lingering glance at the beautiful memorial, the gateway, fit entrance to the ground which brings "The freight of holy feelings, which we meet in thoughtful moments."—ANNA M. HOTCHKISS, *Historian*.

The Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter (Killingly, Connecticut).—The chapter was entertained at the home of the regent, Mrs. C. A. Russell, in Dayville, recently. The feature of the meeting was the presentation to the chapter, by Mrs. Russell, of a gavel made from wood taken from the cornice in the hallway of the old house at Lebanon which was the home of Governor Trumbull during the Revolution. The gavel had been handsomely turned and burnished and ornamented by silver bands on which was engraved the inscription of presentation, giving names of the donor and the chapter. The presentation was a surprise to the chapter, and the gift was received for the chapter by the vice-regent, Mrs. R. Robinson, of Danielson. There were about forty ladies present. The program of entertainment included readings by Miss Cora Chase, of Danielson, and songs by Miss Bernice Cogswell, of Dayville. Mrs. J. Arthur Atwood, of Wauregan, Mrs. Charles Chapman, of Danielson, and Mrs. Frank Bennett, of Killingly, served at the tables.

Lyman Hall Chapter (Kingston, Georgia).—Lyman Hall Chapter, though incomplete, is not inactive. Its members have united with the history club in a study of the history

of Georgia, and the writings of Georgia authors. Washington's birthday and July 4th have been suitably observed. Three of the Daughters offered a medal to the pupil of the public school taking the highest stand in Revolutionary history. This was won by Miss Hattie Lee Hargis, but so much interest was aroused that scarcely a member of the large class fell below ninety per cent.—BELL BAYLESS, *Regent*.

Fort Armstrong Chapter (Rock Island, Illinois), is proud to have an historic gavel and block. The gavel is encircled by two silver bands, bearing the inscription, "Presented to Fort Armstrong Chapter by Mrs. T. J. Buford, December 31, 1898." The block, which supplemented the gift of the gavel, contains a sunken silver plate, upon which is inscribed, "Fort Armstrong Chapter, 1896—1901." They were presented to the chapter by Mrs. Thomas J. Buford, one of the charter members, and were made from the wood of one of the old block houses formerly comprising part of Fort Armstrong, for which the chapter is named. Fort Armstrong was built on the western point of a government island at Rock Island, about 1816. It was named in honor of the secretary of war and was used until 1836, when it was abandoned.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kansas).—The chapter was represented at the unveiling of the monument at Pawnee, which marks the spot where the Stars and Stripes were first raised over Kansas soil, by the following delegation: Miss Zu Adams, Miss Mary Barkley, Mrs. D. C. Nellis, Mrs. A. H. Horton and Mrs. L. B. Johnston. The delegates were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson.

From the site of the Pawnee village there is a most magnificent view in every direction.

Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, president general, had been selected to represent the Kansas Daughters on the program, but being detained, Mrs. Katherine Lewis, past state regent, filled the place in a creditable manner. Mrs. Fairbanks sent a telegram congratulating the Daughters in Kansas upon the part they have taken in this historical event.

At the close of Mrs. Lewis's address she presented to Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, to whom the restoration of this historic place is due, a flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, which is a copy of the one hoisted over Pawnee republic in 1806 by Zebulon Pike, for which he had persuaded the Indians to haul down the Spanish flag.

Mrs. Johnson will undoubtedly be made custodian of the grounds which have been marked and inclosed by the state, but which need to be protected from vandalism. She also offers to donate the ground, if it can be arranged to build a club house, where all or any of the patriotic societies can meet for outings and annual meetings.

The location of this Indian village site, now assumed by Kansas as the exact place where the heroic and inspiring deed of Zebulon Pike was enacted, is in section 3, township 2 south, range 5 west. The visible remains of the village, covering about six acres of the original prairie sod, showing the rings of the tepees, have been inclosed by an iron fence, and an elegant shaft of granite, twenty-five feet high, erected.

The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter (Annapolis, Maryland).—On May 16, 1901, in the quaint old town of Annapolis, the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter gave an exhibit of valuable historical relics in the Chase home, which is situated on Maryland avenue, near King George street. This house was built about 1770. It is one of the most interesting of colonial residences. The collection of miniatures, china, paintings and various heirlooms was arranged in the spacious hall and grand old parlor, making an imposing effect. The proceeds will be used for placing a tablet on the Peggy Stewart house.

The chapter being comparatively new and very small, we have been unable to accomplish all we wish. It is to be hoped they all will attend the first meeting of the year with renewed energy and report greater success at its end.—PAULINE STEWART CROSLY, *Historian*.

Distaff Chapter (St. Paul, Minnesota).—The September meeting of the Distaff Chapter was held at the Dellwood Club

House, White Bear Lake, the charter regent, Mrs. Charles E. Smith, being the hostess. Mrs. Judson Wade Bishop, the regent, presided. After the transaction of necessary business the special memorial program, a tribute to the founder of the chapter, Mrs. Ada Walker Adams, was given. The first number was "The Promise of Life," sung by Mrs. Snapp, accompanied by Miss Tarbox. Resolutions, in substance as follows, were unanimously adopted:

"Sorrow, too deep for adequate expression in words, is in our hearts to-day as we realize the loss which we, the members of the Distaff chapter, have sustained in the death of our senior counsellor, Mrs. Ada Walker Adams. Seldom before in our meetings have we missed her sweetly gracious presence. Chief among our treasures will be the memories of her tender interest in the chapter members and chapter work, her cordial hospitality in making her home the chapter home. Her loyalty, her patriotism, her sense of justice, her willingness to aid, her ready sympathy and thoughtfulness, her talents, combined to make her a rare woman dear, most dear to all our hearts.

"Blessed is it for her to sleep,
Can it be wrong for us to weep,
We, who loved her so well and knew
All the worth of her loving, too,
And her wisdom deep?"

Be it

Resolved, That we extend to Mrs. Adams's family our most tender sympathy in the great sorrow which has come to them.

Resolved, That we, as a chapter, testify to our abiding love for our beloved founder and leader, and to our appreciation of the enduring influence of her spirit of exalted patriotism, harmony, and loving kindness, by draping her chair with the flag she loved and placing upon it a tribute of flowers at each chapter meeting during the ensuing year, thus showing our loyalty to one whose sweet influence can never die.

"Mrs Adams's Connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution," was the subject of the sketch prepared and read by Mrs. James W. Edgerton. Mrs. Davenport read a poem entitled, "A Revolutionary Picture," which graphically portrayed Washington's ride from New York to Boston. This poem was written by Mrs. Adams for the state Daughters of the American Revolution meeting in 1895, at

which time Mrs. Adams was a vice-president general. Mrs. Farrington read a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Adams, written by a friend. This was prefaced by a poem of Mrs. Adams's, called, "Companionship." Mrs. Snapp sung "The Land of the Guiding Star," a song, describing the discovery and settlement of Minnesota, the "North Star State." Music and words were composed by Mrs. Adams. As a fitting close to the day two of the members took the flowers from the draped chair and placed them on Mrs. Adams's resting place in God's acre.—FLORENCE BODLEY DAVENPORT, *Historian*.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York).—The chapter has a membership of seventy-three. During the past year the meetings have been well attended. The literary program, which was in charge of Mrs. Humphrey, has been delightful. In December the chapter presented one hundred dollars to the "Forman Library," as a memorial to the late librarian, Miss Ella Hazlett, a member of the Olean Chapter. The money is to be used in the purchase of historical books of reference.

Seven members accepted the hospitality of the Kanisteo Valley Chapter in November and, at the annual congress, in Washington, the chapter was represented by Mrs. Hibbard and Miss Brooks. On the afternoon of March 9th a special congress day reception was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. G. H. Strong, at which were given the reports of the delegates. On memorial day the chapter followed its usual custom of decorating the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in the vicinity. Sixteen patriotic Daughters were in attendance at the great "Flag Day" celebration in Buffalo.

Three gold medals were presented to the successful contestants from the Olean public schools for essays on subjects pertaining to the American Revolution. Four of our members, residents of Portville, also awarded two prizes, the first of seven dollars, the second of three dollars to pupils of their schools, for essays on American historical subjects.

The chapter closed a pleasant and profitable year on June 17th in the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-sixth

anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Over thirty guests national officers, regents and members of the organization were present. They were conveyed by special car over the hills to Rock City. After viewing the natural beauties of the rocks, luncheon was served at Hotel Bon Air. The Daughters then adjourned to the ball-room, where friends of the chapter were assembled and listened with delight to a stirring and patriotic program. Mrs. G. H. Strong, the regent, gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, the state regent. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, then gave an address, followed by one by Miss Mary I. Forsyth, formerly vice-president general, and another by Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, present vice-president general. Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Mary N. Thompson also addressed the chapter. The program included several fine musical numbers. The addresses were full of patriotic fervor and the claims of the National Society were earnestly and effectively set forth. At five o'clock the guests returned to Olean by special car. The day was the most memorable one in the history of the Olean Chapter.—MAUD D. BROOKS, *Historian*.

North Carolina State Conference.—In the beautiful town of Waynesville, the highest railroad town east of the Mississippi, patriotic Daughters from all parts of the state, gathered for their first conference, Tuesday, July 2d. A reception was tendered the visitors by Miss Briscoe, regent of the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, that they might have an opportunity to meet each other before the business session. This was held at the Haywood White Sulphur Springs auditorium, which was suitably decorated for the occasion.

The conference was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. M. J. Branner, chaplain of the local chapter, conducted the devotional exercises. The address of welcome was delivered by Miss Butler, historian of the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, followed in a happy response by Miss Lily Long, of the Mecklenburg Chapter. Miss Stringfield, state regent, spoke of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina during the year, suggesting many

things of importance to be undertaken the coming year. She emphasized the educational work of the society. Miss Stringfield's words were full of stimulus and encouragement. Next came greetings from chapter regents and delegates. Mrs. A. C. Avery entertained the Daughters at the Haywood White Sulphur hotel for dinner. At 2.30 the conference opened with the roll call of delegates, followed by interesting reports from chapters. In addition to her report, the regent of Salisbury read an entertaining sketch of Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, for whom her chapter is named.

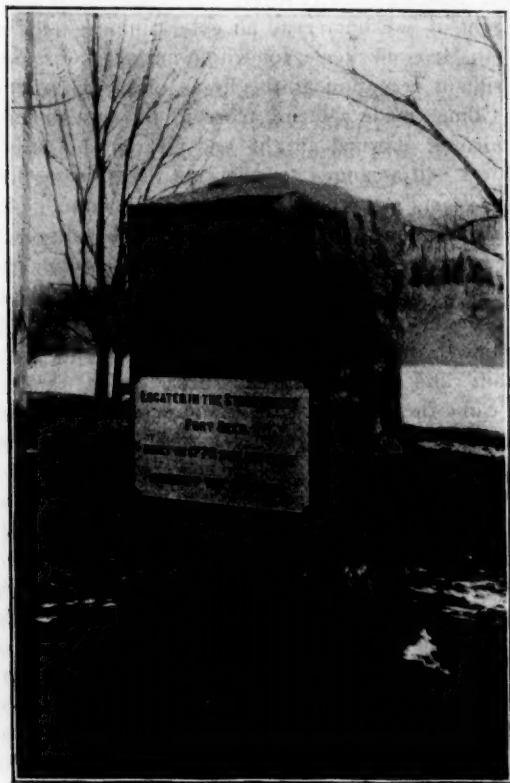
A brilliant reception at the home of the Hon. and Mrs. R. D. Gilmer made a fitting close to the first day. Thursday morning dawned bright and clear. The entertaining Daughters had arranged to celebrate the glorious fourth at "Eagle's Nest," a hotel which crowns the summit of one of the lofty Junaluska peaks. Many were the expressions of delight from the Daughters from the plains as they ascended the mountain and caught tantalizing glimpses of the "sea of bliss through leaves of green." When the summit was at last gained, the vast panorama of "mountain piled upon mountain" and fertile plain, lay spread before them. After dinner came the "feast of reason and flow of soul," the chef-d'oeuvre being the address of the Hon. R. D. Gilmer. It was not a regular fourth of July speech and enjoyed all the more for that reason but was well suited to the day and occasion—his theme being the "Hornet's Nest and the Rose Bush." The lofty mountain heights were left with reluctance and only the fast declining sun and our hostesses' urgent request that we reach home in time to rest before the concert by the Indian band from the government school, Cherokee Reservation, and later the ball in our honor at the White Sulphur Springs hotel, caused us to hurry home.

Friday morning the last meeting was held. Breakfast was served us by the "Twentieth Century Dames," at Goodyear. The following are the officers for the year: Honorary state regent, Mrs. E. D. Latta, Charlotte; state regent, Miss M. L. Stringfield, Waynesville; state vice-regent, Mrs. Edwin Gregory, Salisbury; secretary and treasurer, Miss Nora L. Welch, Waynesville; historian, Mrs. Charles Van Noppen,

Greensboro. An invitation was extended from the Mecklenburg Chapter, through Mrs. Rufus Barringer, to hold the next conference in Charlotte.

Colonel Hugh White Chapter (Lock Haven, Pennsylvania).

—The picture herewith given of the monument erected to mark the spot where a fort was built to defend the frontier



against the Indians indicates only one of the many good things accomplished by this chapter. These early forts show the steps by which the white man advanced into the wilderness to make this fair land his own. A line of such monu-

ments on the frontier of the then young country would almost mark the western boundary of the colonies. The chapter has done a good work and the exercises attending the unveiling always teach patriotism.

The efficient regent, Mrs. Sallie Rhoads Perkins, has accomplished many things during her prosperous reign, but nothing has been done more worthy than this.

William Ellery Chapter (Newport, Rhode Island), was named for one of the "signers" of the Declaration of Independence. We were organized as a chapter on October 28, 1896. We number about fifty-five members and have *two real* Daughters.

The one first to join our chapter is Mrs. Frances Easton, born in Newport, Rhode Island, June, 1812. She is the daughter of Robert Maynard and Olivia (Tillinghast) Franklin. Her father enlisted from the state of New York, and was a member of Capt. Smallwood's company, and was wounded at the battle of Bennington. She is in most excellent health, very active, and in possession of all her faculties, although now in her ninetieth year. No one would surmise her age to be over seventy.

Our second *real* Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Coggeshall, has recently joined our chapter. She is not yet seventy years old, and it seems almost impossible that so young a woman can be the daughter of a soldier in the far-away Revolutionary War, yet such is the truth. At the time of Mrs. Coggeshall's birth, in 1833, her father was seventy years old, so that he would have been in his fifteenth year in 1777, not too young to have served his country as a soldier, for the army was largely made up of men of tender years.

Mrs. Easton and Mrs. Coggeshall have each received the gold spoon.

Mrs. Coggeshall's father was Joseph Church, of the same family of Benjamin, the noted Indian fighter, both of whom lie buried in the quaint old cemetery in Little Compton just across the East Channel of Narragansett Bay from Newport.

During the past year the principal work of our chapter has been the study of local Revolutionary history. Excellent

papers have been prepared. "Landmarks of Ancient Newport," "Rhode Island's Part in the Revolution," "Battle of Rhode Island," "Social Life in Newport at the Time of the Revolution," "Capture of Gen. Prescott," "Prominent Rhode Island Officers," have been some of the subjects.

On the sixth of June our chapter commemorated the birth of Gen. Nathaniel Greene by very appropriate services, consisting of musical selections and an oration by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone.

We held a "Doll Show" and a "Lawn Party," which were successful socially and financially.

Another branch of our work has been that of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, our committee on this work report the number of graves as twenty-four.

This year our chapter for the first time offered a prize to that pupil of the first grammar grade of our city schools who should prepare the best essay on a given historical subject—a choice being allowed of these subjects. The fortunate contestant, a girl of fourteen, selected as her subject "Why is the Battle of Saratoga One of the Greatest of the Revolution?" The prize presented was the "Dictionary of American History," in two volumes, by Prof. Jameson.

Although this is the first time such prize has been offered, we hope it is not the last, for we hope to make it a feature of school work.—ISABELLA H. SANBORN, *Historian*.

Hand's Cove Chapter (Shoreham, Vermont).—The first meeting of the chapter was held at the home of Mrs. C. N. North on Monday afternoon, June 17, 1901, and the following officers were elected:

Regent, Mrs. C. N. North; vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. N. Platt; registrar, Mrs. C. W. Howard; treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Delano; secretary, Mrs. P. J. Waite; historian, Miss Nellie R. Platt.

This chapter is the largest chapter in the state.

On July 27, 1901, the anniversary of the death of Jane McCrea, a meeting was held at the house of the registrar, with appropriate literary exercises.—NELLIE R. PLATT, *Historian*.

THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: The objects of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution may be stated in general as seeking to perpetuate the memory and reverence for the spirit of patriotism, the development of the largest capacity for American citizenship, and the fostering of the blessings of freedom and liberty.

In paying our tribute of recognition to the immeasurable service rendered by those who made freedom and liberty a possibility, we should not forget the faithful and patriotic servants of to-day. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution now numbers, as per the February report of the treasurer general, some 31,171 members, and the labor and time given by our national officers, without compensation, to the work of the society is not generally or easily realized.

As treasurer of the Chicago Chapter of some 741 members, the largest in the organization, I believe I am competent to call attention to the vast amount of labor performed by some of the national officers of the society.

Many women who are elected to hold office in smaller chapters are not versed in book-keeping or trained to the exactness of detail necessary to the chapter reports. It is therefore necessary that the national officers, being in direct communication with the smaller chapters and responsible for their correctness, be conversant with their detail work. In view of the above fact, I am not alone in believing that some of the national officers should receive compensation for their services, and the object of this article is to call forth from the members an expression of opinion as to whether the women who give so much time, energy and labor for the

success our national society now enjoys, should not receive some pecuniary recognition for their services.

LUCIE G. LEE.

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: I desire to call attention to a question concerning the amendment to article VI., section I, of the constitution, as adopted by the tenth continental congress. As amended the article reads:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent from each State and Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual State Conference."

The first part of the section provides who shall constitute the National Board of Management, and the last part provides the manner of the selection of such persons. It states clearly that the state regent and state vice-regent shall both be "chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the continental congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference." As the section now stands, it can only be construed to mean that these two officers must be elected by the delegates to the continental congress. They may be elected either at the annual meeting in Washington, when it is customary to elect a state regent, or they may be elected at the annual state conferences, but the section clearly says, that they must be "chosen by the delegates to the continental congress." The terms of office of the delegates to the continental congress of 1901 expired by limitation on the adjournment of that congress, and clearly there are, at present, no delegates to the continental congress. Consequently, there can be no vice-regents legally elected in any state this year, except the same persons are chosen delegates to the state conferences who shall be delegates to the continental congress, and they are also chosen delegates to the congress *at the same time* that they are selected to represent their chapters in the state conferences.

MRS. JULIAN W. RICHARDS,
State Regent of Iowa.

Waterloo, Iowa, October 14th, 1901.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

A suggestion come from the West which seems to merit consideration. It is that Eastern chapters, those whose proud boast it is that they belong to the "old thirteen," study the history of their descendants. In other words that they study the history of the Western states whose settlers bear the names honored in their own region. Kansas says, "We know many things about Massachusetts, but Massachusetts does not know about us. Yet in 1856 we came from Massachusetts to the 'Sunflower state.'" A Connecticut Daughter asked, "What is the Western Reserve?" It is the proud boast of the Western Reserve that she was once New Connecticut, and that her pioneers came from the Nutmeg state. The Western Reserve knows all about Connecticut. Should not Connecticut know about the Western Reserve? Every one in the Western Reserve knows all about the burning of New London. How many in New London know where the "fire lands" are?

The historian of the Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown, Massachusetts, is Miss Harriet Marshall Pease, not Miss Maria L. Pease, as was inadvertently stated in the September issue. At the dedicatory exercises which marked the placing of a boulder with an inscriptive tablet at "the place by the wayside" where the Rev. Thomas Mayhew parted with his Indian followers, Miss Harriet Marshall Pease gave an account of the efforts of the chapter which culminated so successfully.

In the account of the Mohawk Valley Chapter, of Ilion, New York, her "Real Daughters" were made to live in New Jersey. Many of the New York business men live in New Jersey, but that state cannot be allowed to have the "Real Daughters" of the Mohawk Valley Chapter. Hence this correction is made to the statement on page 296 of this volume.

Expressions of deep sorrow for the death of President McKinley and of loving sympathy with his bereaved wife have been received from many chapters. With these came resolutions showing deep detestation of the awful crime which has deprived our nation of its honored chief and a determination to continue more earnestly than ever the work made ready for our hands—the teaching of an enlightened patriotism. This is peculiarly the duty of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The following chapters have already placed themselves on record:

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York; Anna V. Kenyon, regent.

Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Kimball, regent.
Saint Louis Chapter, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. William L. Peel, regent.

Ann Rogers Clarke Chapter, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington, Connecticut; Mrs. Cuthbert Slocomb, regent.

"For never land long lease of empire won,
Whose sons sat silent when base deeds were done."

Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire.

John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky.

Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Connecticut.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. O. J. Hodge, regent.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana.

Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington, Kentucky.

The article on the "Real Daughters" of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, in the last issue, was by the honorary state regent of Georgia, Mrs. William Lawson Peel. She is doing a good work in rescuing from oblivion these daughters of Revolutionary heroes.



GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

The night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grass where he sleeps,
The tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

—THOMAS MOORE.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Direct all communications to

Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.

ANSWERS.

35. (1) (2) HOOKS—HUNTER.—William Hooks¹ died in 1746. His will mentions son William² living; grandsons William,³ Thomas⁴ and John;⁵ great-grandson John⁶ (son of John⁵); grandson William⁷ (son of John⁶, died 1732, as seen by will), and grandson William⁸ Beale. Charles⁹ Hooks was the son of Thomas,⁸ grandson of John,² g.-grandson of William.¹ The will of John,² dated 1732, mentions wife, Ruth, and children, William, Robert, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah. Thomas (son of John²) must have been the father of Charles.⁹ The sister of Charles, Mary, married Ezekiel Slocumb, the son of Mrs. John Charles Slocumb, who became the second wife of Thomas Hooks in 1777. Mary Hooks Slocumb was born in Bertie Co., N. C., about 1760. Her father moved to Duplin Co. when she was ten years old. He settled in that part of N. C. called Goshen. Lieut. Ezekiel Slocumb lived on a plantation, on the Neuse river, in Wayne Co., named by Lord Cornwallis "Pleasant

Green," which name it still retains. Early in the Revolution, Lieut. Slocumb raised a troop of light horse, called the "Rangers," to watch the enemy and punish the Tories. Charles Hooks, the little brother of Mrs. Slocumb, was accustomed to follow his brother-in-law, whenever it was possible, in his movements against the enemy. In April, 1781, after the battle of Guilford C. H., Gen. Tarleton made his headquarters at this place. Lieut. Slocumb, with Charles Hooks and others, had been in hot pursuit of the Tories, and returned home, not knowing that Tarleton was in possession of the place. A faithful slave warned them, and, although seen and pursued, they were able to make their escape. After the Revolution, Charles Hooks married Mary Ann Hunter. He went to the Legislature from Duplin Co., N. C., 1802-3-4 and again in 1810-11. He moved to Alabama in 1826, died in 1843, and is buried in Montgomery Co. His name can be added to the list of Revolutionary soldiers whose graves are known. In the N. C. Historical Register for Jan., 1900, may be found the will of Isaac Hunter, of Chowan, dated April 17, 1752. In it are mentioned children, Elisha, Jacob, Jesse, Isaac, Daniel, Alec, Hannah, Elizabeth, Rachel and Sarah. This Isaac was probably the father of Isaac,² who was the father of Mary Ann³ Hunter Hooks.—A. W. M.

68. (1) BULL—SELDEN.—Seth Bull, b. May 13, 1768, d. Aug., 1828, at Henrietta, N. Y.; married Sarah Selden, of Mass. He was the son of Samuel Bull, b. Feb. 26, 1722, d. 1794, lived at Harwinton, Conn., married Jerusha Hopkins; son of Thomas Bull, b. 1699, lived at Harwinton, married 1st Thankful Butler, 2d, Martha Hinsdale, 3d, Mary Smith; son of John Bull, b. 1670, at Farmington, Conn., married Esther Royce; son of Thomas Bull, Farmington, Conn., married 1st Esther Cowles, 2d, Mary Cheever; son of Thomas Bull, b. 1610, in Great Britain, sailed from London, Sept. 11, 1635, ship "Hopewell," Thos. Babb, Master.—J. E. B.

QUERIES.

101. (1) ELSON—SALE.—Peter Elson and Elizabeth Sale (or Sole) Elson, his wife, came from Holland or Germany in 1752, locating in Northampton Co., thence to Penn's Valley, thence to Crawford Co., Penna. Jacob Elson, son of Peter, married Feb. 12, 1805, Susan Lefellor, in Crawford Co. Would like information of Peter Elson and of the Sales (or Soles) family and of any part taken by either family in colonial or revolutionary affairs.

(2) WADDELL—DICKEY.—John Waddell, who came from Ireland, 1739, married Mary Dickey, who came in 1737. They moved from Penn., in 1793, to Virginia, possibly Augusta Co. A son, Joseph Waddell, married, Dec. 18, 1799, Jane Brown, dau. of Josiah Brown, whose wife was Hannah Mitchell. They came from Ireland early in the 18th century and located in Virginia. Any information of Waddell, Dickey, Brown or Mitchell will be appreciated.—L. M. C.

102. (1) WORK.—Who were the parents of Henry Work, b. 1746, d. 1819. Franklin Co., Penna.? Revolutionary record is desired. Henry Work was probably in Capt. William Huston's Co. of Associators in Penn. His brother John was lieutenant-col. of the 6th bat., Cumberland Co. Associators. James Dickey may have been in the same co.

(2) DICKEY.—James Dickey, b. 1754, d. 1813. Married Rebecca R—— from Franklin Co., Penn. His service during the Revolutionary war is inquired for.

(3) JONES.—Was John Jones, of Baltimore Co., Md., in the Revolutionary war?—E. L. C.

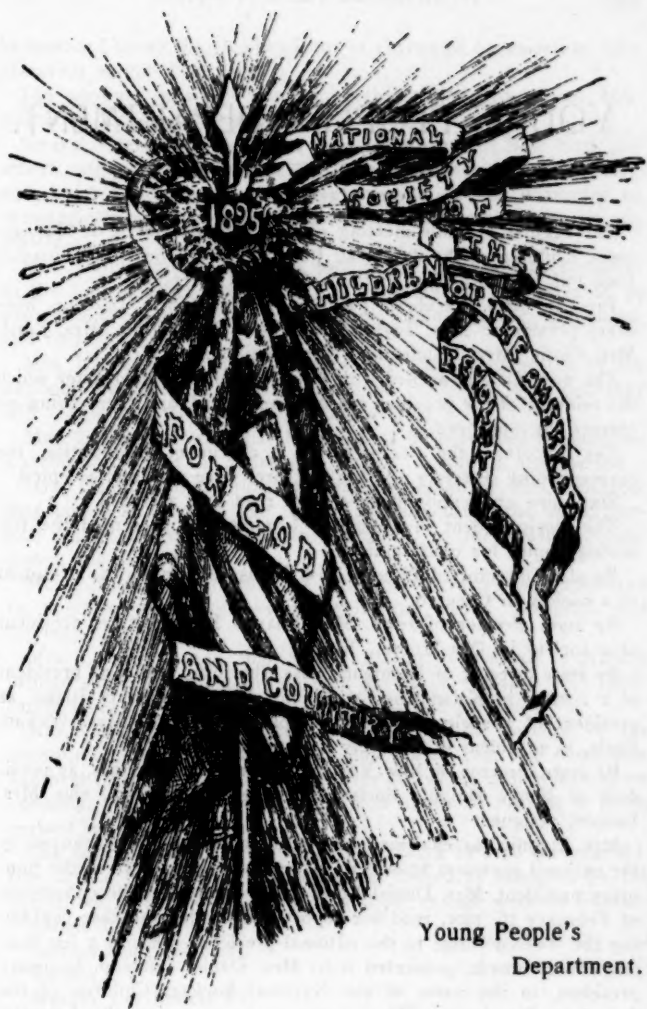
103. BEEKMAN.—The Nancy Hart Chapter is desirous of learning something of Samuel Beekman, a soldier of the Revolution, and buried near Milledgeville, Ga. This inscription is on the tombstone: "Erected by the State of Georgia to the Memory of Samuel Beekman, one of her sons and a soldier and Captain of the Revolutionary War. Born 24th Nov., 1760., died 2d Nov., 1825. Generous to a fault, warm and devoted in friendship."—HISTORIAN.

104. (1) BURDEN.—I would like the ancestry of Calvin Burden, who married Celia Winslow, daughter of Ezra Winslow, who was a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, brother of Gov. Winslow. Had Calvin Burden any revolutionary record? Would like to correspond with descendants.

(2) HALL—YOUNG.—Also the ancestry of Ebenezer Hall, Jr., who married Susanna Young, of York. He died Oct. 13, 1814, aged 76. His father, Ebenezer Hall, was killed by the Indians. At that time he lived on Matinicus Isle, Maine. Susanna Young was daughter of Abraham Young. Had he any Revolutionary record?—H. B. T.

105. LANE.—Information wanted of the descendants of Ezekiel Lane, who died in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1847, said to be the "oldest inhabitant," being one hundred and two years old. He built the first house on the site where the city of Buffalo now stands, and was the first white man on the site. He served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and drew a double pension for services for his country. Did he have a son, Amos, who married Miss Ingersoll, a grandson, Amos, who married Mary Foote, a granddaughter, Tamar Matilda, who married Jacob Crooker, of Unadilla, N. Y., and a great-granddaughter, who married John St. Clair, of Cincinnati, grandson of Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair?—M. C. L.

106. BURROUGHS.—Wanted, the ancestry of Henry Burroughs, the father of Rebecca Burroughs, who married Robert Alexander Holli-day.—M. H. M.



MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

Young People's
Department.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

JUNE MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, June 13th, at ten o'clock at the Columbia University.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Lothrop, honorary president; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read, and there being no corrections, approved.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

Sixty-nine application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By state director of Illinois, Miss Louisa M. Taylor, as president of a society in Geneseo.

By state director of Iowa, Mrs. Charles H. Hemit, as president of a society in Des Moines, Iowa.

By state director of Michigan, Miss Charlotte Waite, as president of a society in Kalamazoo, Michigan; Mrs. William F. Blake, as president of a society in Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. William Early, as president of a society in St. Clair, Michigan.

By state director of New York, Mrs. Frederick Menges, as president of Bemis Heights Society, Saratoga, New York, vice Mrs. Lanton, resigned.

Mrs. Hamlin, as chairman of the committee of three chosen by the national president to select a badge, to be presented to the honorary president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, as ordered by the convention of February 16, 1901, read her report and handed the case containing the jeweled badge to the national president, who, in a few happily chosen words, presented it to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, honorary president, in the name of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lothrop, in accepting the beautiful token, expressed her great appreciation of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, in honoring her in such a beautiful manner, and assured the National Board that she would cherish the emblem as one of her dearest possessions.

The national president announced that all correspondence pertaining to her office would, during her absence in the Philippines,

be attended to by the vice-president in charge of organization, who gracefully accepted the task.

The national president announced that the board named Mrs. Austin H. McGregor as state director of New Jersey.

Several letters were read from the state director of New York and others, suggesting the names for state promoters, and presidents, and the vice-president in charge of organization was instructed to communicate with those named and ascertain their pleasure in the matter.

Mrs. Hamlin moved, that we confirm Mrs. Stetson as president of the Independence Hall Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as proposed by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Davis moved, that the names of the ladies suggested by the national president for state directors be confirmed, provided they will accept the office. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Lothrop moved, that Mrs. Taylor be permitted to purchase a stamp for use on the application blanks. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved, that the charters signed by Mrs. Lothrop, that have been used, be sent to her, and the cost of the same, fifty-four dollars, be accepted as returned by her to our treasurer. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Lothrop moved, that the recording secretary be empowered to purchase the necessary tubes for her work. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Lothrop moved, that Mrs. Taylor be empowered to prepare printed slips concerning the postage due to be enclosed with application blanks, when necessary. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of the committee on the revision of the constitution, presented her report and stated that the committee had held three meetings, and gone over the whole constitution most carefully, and said committee were now ready to present it in its revised state to the board.

The national president requested Mrs. Clark to read the constitution article by article to the assembled board as amended by the committee. The articles accepted without change were as follows:

Article I.

Section 2 of Article III.

Section 3.

Section 3 of Article IV.

Section 4 of Article IV.

Section 5 of Article IV.

Article V.

Sections 1 and 2 and 3.

Article VI.

Article VII.

Article IX, Section 1 and 2.

Articles accepted as amended by the National Board:

Article II.

Section 1 of Article III.

Sections 1 and 2 of Article IV.

Article VIII.

The report of the committee was accepted.

Mrs. Lothrop was in full sympathy and accord with the whole work of the committee. Mrs. Lothrop felt that the constitution as she originally wrote it had served its purpose for the formation of the society, and that the time had now arrived when some Articles of the old constitution should be thus condensed.

The national president named Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Taylor as the printing committee. The recording secretary was instructed to send notices of all Board meetings to state directors.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 15, 1901.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was called by the national president for Saturday, June fifteenth, to consider the amendment of Article 6 of the revised constitution.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the chairman of the committee on the revision of the constitution moved a reconsideration of Article VI of the constitution, and it was moved to insert the following clause pertaining to state directors: "The term of office shall be two years, each officer may be eligible to reappointment by the national president, subject to confirmation by the national board."

Unanimous consent was given the vice-president in charge of organization to have a list of the names of the local societies of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution printed in the "Spirit of '76."

It was moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Wels Lager for her earnest efforts in forming a society in Des Moines, Iowa. Seconded, and carried.

There being no further business, the board adjourned to meet in October.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

BEMIS HEIGHTS SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bemis Heights Society was held at the home of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, as the guests of Miss Clara Walworth.

The new president, Mrs. Fred. Menges, who was recently appointed by the national board, expressed regrets at losing Mrs. G. P. Lawton as president, and suggested that she be made honorary president, which was unanimously seconded by the society. At the president's request, Mrs. Lawton spoke a few words to the children in her usual happy manner.

The yearly reports of the secretary, Mrs. C. W. Finch; registrar, Mrs. A. C. Hayden, and treasurer, Mrs. Fred. Menges, were read and accepted, showing a membership of sixty-five and a good balance in the treasury.

Letters were read from James Mingay, thanking the society for its contribution to the G. A. R. monument fund, and also from Mrs. Julius Caryl, expressing thanks for the loving token presented at her recent anniversary.

Miss Natalie K. Colcord, the delegate to the Children of the American Revolution convention, read an excellent report, showing a membership of 5,168.

Following two violin solos, by Master Carl Comstock, all adjourned to the lawn, where Mrs. Lawton, as chairman of the nominating committee, reported, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Vice-presidents, Mrs. C. W. Finch, Mrs. A. C. Hayden, Mrs. G. F. Comstock and Mrs. Julius Caryl; secretary, Miss Edna S. Finch; registrar, Miss Grace L. Hayden; treasurer, Carl R. Comstock; historian, Natalie K. Colcord; color bearer, Harris P. Pierson.

Mrs. Walworth then gave a stirring and patriotic talk. Mrs. Caryl complimented the society on its year's work and extended a cordial invitation to the society to an outing at the Saratoga battle ground as her guests, in the near future.

Refreshments, served on the lawn by the hostess, closed a most delightful afternoon.

CARRIE D. M. FINCH,
Secretary

The following telegram was sent to Mrs. McKinley on the morning of the death of the President:

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, deeply sympathize with you in your great sorrow.

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK,

Vice President in Charge

For MRS. GEORGE H. STERNBERG, *National President*.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SOCIETY.

The George Rogers Clark Society were delightfully entertained by the Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Athenaeum, April 19th. Mrs. Edward C. Wall, regent of the local chapter, gracefully welcomed the children.

Miss Van Valkenburg recited "Our Flag of Liberty." Miss Sara Kimball sang the "Old Thirteen," which is dedicated to the Sons, Daughters and Children of the American Revolution. Mr. Wade H. Richardson delivered an address on the "Battle of Lexington and its Lessons," which was listened to with marked attention. The "Star Spangled Banner," by Mr. Eugene Moore, of the Thanhouser Company, was very greatly enjoyed. Ruth Wallace recited delightfully "Paul Revere's Ride." Miss Annie Shepard told of the convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution in Washington, to which she was a delegate. Mrs. James Sidney Peck presented each member with a Pan-American button. The program closed with the singing of the "Red, White and Blue."

A reception followed the program. Conspicuous in the room were the national colors.

Those present were: Mesdames Edward C. Wall, Charles C. Southwell, Frederick Hadley, K. Shawvan, W. D. Brett, Robert Williams, Frederick Shepard, Walter Chandler, J. B. Johnson, Otis F. Willis, H. M. Willis, E. S. Stillman, John D. McLeod, Sidney Hauxhurst, J. H. Pratt, Thomas H. Brown, U. O. B. Wingate, C. W. Henning, Janvier LeDuc, ——— Cronyn, James Sidney Peck, James F. Trautman, Misses Elizabeth Way, Cornelia Walrath, Flora Brett, Rachel Fox, Grace Collins, Sara Kimball, Mary Hard, Fannie Burnell. Among the children were Masters Carl Henning, Robert Henning, Robert Williams, Neal Southwell, Marson Pierce, Charles Quarles, Walter Underwood, Sidney Williams, Edward Brockway Wight, Paul Hamilton, Frances McLeod, Ralph Wilson, Thomas Reynolds, Ralph Stillman, Franklin Van Valkenburgh, Harry Nye, Misses Helen Van Valkenburgh, Alice Van Valkenburgh, Anne Shepard, Helen Hard, Marion Gregory, Carol Gregory, Mildred Frey, Ruth Wallace, Elsie Wallace, Helen Willis, Marion Willis, Ethel Brown, Florette Elmore and Mollie Dyer.

IN MEMORIAM

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine, O Death."

MRS. MARY L. KIMBALL CLEMENT, charter member, Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon, Vermont, 1829—June, 1901. She was the widow of Job Seamans Clement and granddaughter of David Kimball, a private in Captain John Hale's company, Colonel Gerrish's regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. He served at the time of the Ticonderoga alarm and in the Rhode Island expedition. Mrs. Clement delighted in wearing the badge of the Daughters, for all that it represents was to her most real. The chapter relied upon her well stored ready brain when historical data and ideas were needed, and its best interests as well as those of her friends and of humanity lay very near her warm and sympathetic heart. She was its sole historian up to the time of her death. No one can quite fill her place. She was gifted, not only with a fine intellect but with deep religious feeling, and was a devoted member of the Baptist denomination.

CLARA FARNSWORTH CROCKER, Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, died recently.

MRS. ANNA MARIA STRIBLING, real daughter, Columbia Chapter, Columbia, South Carolina, died March 10, 1901.

MRS. CHARLOTTE BOYKIN TAYLOR, real daughter, Columbia Chapter, Columbia, South Carolina, died July 27, 1900.

MRS. SUSAN PARTHENIA EDWARDS ALLEN, Clinton Chapter, Clinton, Iowa, died March 21, 1901. She was a descendant of Jasper Edwards, a famous scout of the Revolution, who was with Washington at Trenton.

MRS. CORNELIA DEAN MORRILL, Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Iowa, died recently, greatly mourned.

MISS GRACE LAWTON, Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Iowa, died in Omaha, July 4, 1901. The chapter mourns her loss.

MRS. ALMEDA L. GARDNER, charter member, Cherry Valley Chapter, died at Shawn Springs, September 9, 1901.

MRS. LUCY PECK CHRISTY, real daughter, died in Medina, Ohio, August 28, 1901, aged 91.

MRS. STEPHEN SANFORD, first regent, Amsterdam Chapter, died in Aiken, South Carolina, March 22, 1901.



THE ROYALL HOUSE, Medford, Massachusetts. Published by the SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER. For sale at the Royall House, the headquarters of the chapter. Price, ten cents.

The pamphlet gives an interesting and entertaining account of this colonial home, which was built before 1690. A brief history of the various occupants adds to the interest. It is illustrated with a fac simile of a letter from Colonel Isaac Royalls, and two views of the house—one exterior and the other interior.

Year Books received from the chapters:

Cuyahoga—Portage Chapter, Akron, Ohio, Mrs. Victor Allen, regent; contains program and list of members.

*Patterson Chapter, Westfield, New York, Mrs. George Washington Patterson, regent; study of New York history constitutes principal work of the year.

Program of First North Carolina State Conference, Waynesville, Miss M. L. Stringfield, state regent.

1891

OFFICIAL

Minutes of the early Meetings of the

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

(Copied from original Manuscript in the archives at D. A. R. head-
quarters.)

A. E. C.

Book No. 3.

MINUTES OF THE EARLIEST MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, PRIOR TO THE PUBLI-
CATION OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY
MAGAZINE.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

Tuesday, Nov. 24th, 1891.

Pursuant to call of the Vice-President, the Board met at 1409 Mass. Ave., Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1891. Present—Mrs. Harrison, presiding, Mrs. Cabell, Miss Desha, Washington, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. Bland, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Osborn, Dr. Frazier, Col. MacDonald, Prof. Cabell and Gen. Geo. H. Shields, legal adviser of the advisory board.

The Recording Secretary not being present, it was moved and carried that the reading of the minutes be postponed until the next meeting. The names of 36 were reported by the Registrar Gen. as eligible to the National Society, and on motion the Secretary was ordered to cast the ballot for their admission. On motion of Mrs. Walworth, the following order of business was adopted by the National Board as an amendment to the by-laws.

1. Prayer by the Chaplain Gen.
2. Reading of minutes of the previous meeting and their approval.
3. Reports of officers and standing committees.
4. Reports of select committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.
7. Miscellaneous business.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to arrange a program for the conduct of the business of the Continental Congress, and also that such committee be instructed to recommend a method of receiving and selecting papers to be read before the Congress. The committee appointed to frame resolutions in regard to Miss McAllister Laughlin, reported as follows: Resolved that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deeply deplore the death of Miss Lily McAllister Laughlin, who was an earnest friend and a highly valued member of the association; That we honor and cherish her memory as of one whose long and noble efforts in a patriotic cause, as Regent of the Mt. Vernon Association, render her more illustrious in the annals of our country and whose example is an encouragement and

*Keim.

an inspiration in our own patriotic labors. That we feel the deepest sympathy with her bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to them.

Committee	{	Ellen Harden Walworth, Chairman. Regina Knott, Virginia Field, Mary L. Shields.
-----------	---	--

A number of communications were read from publishers of papers, offering their columns for the use of the society. On motion the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to answer said letters. On motion of Mrs. Cabell, the subject of a National Organ was referred to a special committee consisting of Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Lockwood, with Dr. Frazier and Gen. Shields.

Mrs. Jacob Cilley resigned her office as Honorary Regent for New Hampshire, which, on motion, was accepted. Mrs. Boynton, Vice President in charge of organization, nominated and the Board confirmed Mrs. Ex. Gov. Cheney as Honorary Regent for New Hampshire. Also Mrs. William Wirt Henry as State Regent of Virginia, and Mrs. Charles Todd as Chapter Regent of Owensboro, Kentucky.

A letter having been read before the Board, regarding Robert Morris, of revolutionary fame; on motion, the matter of said letter was referred to the following committee, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Breckenridge. On motion of Mrs. Shields, the following resolution was adopted, "That the Daughters of the American Revolution invite the Sons of the American Revolution to unite with them in giving a Colonial Ball in the City of Washington on the night of the 22nd of February, 1892, and that a committee of management consisting of 7 members of the Board be appointed to confer and act with the said organization of the "Sons," to make all necessary arrangements* to carry out the purpose of this resolution. Resolved that the said committee shall have power to add to its number, such members from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as may be necessary to make the Colonial Ball a success. Resolved that this committee report progress from time to time to the Board of Management, for its approval and advice. Resolved that the proceeds of said ball, after paying the expenses thereof, be appropriated to the fund for building a Memorial Home for the Daughters of the American Revolution in the City of Washington, D. C.

A letter from Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, Vice President of Board of Managers of the N. M. W. M. A., called forth the following resolution. Resolved, that a meeting of the Board of Management shall be called to consider the best form in which this National Society can aid the Mary Washington Society. On motion, Mrs. Hubbard

*A repetition occurs here in the copy.

of California was authorized to form a chapter in San Francisco, Cal. The following notices were presented to the National Board.

I will offer an amendment to article IV of the by-laws as follows. No State or Honorary Regent shall be appointed or elected who is not resident of the state she represents, and no one shall hold more than one office at the same time, in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mary Desha, and,

I will offer the following amendment to article XVI of the by-laws, at the next meeting of the Board. Insert the words, and the Sons of the Revolution" after the word Revolution wherever it occurs in the section, and amend Article III, Section 1 by striking out the words or from the mother of such a patriot. Also amend article IV section IV section I by striking out the words "Six" and inserting the word "two" before the words Registrars General. Mary L. Shields.

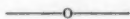
Mrs. Osborn, chairman of the committee on the World's Fair made a report which was accepted and ordered on file.

On motion the following resolution was adopted, "That the committee on the World's Fair, be authorized to raise all the money it can for the World's Fair, and report hereafter to the Board, but this resolution is not to bind the National Society to pay or raise any money for that purpose.

A communication from Mrs. Darling was received, proposing a compromise, and a basis of consolidation of the D. A. R. with the Daughters of the Revolution, which on motion, was unanimously laid upon the table. The following are the names of those admitted.

- 843—Mrs. Helen C. Thornton,
- 844—Mrs. Ellen M. Colton,
- 845—Mrs. Jeanie F. Brackett,
- 846—Mrs. Rose F. McH. Brackett,
- 847—Mrs. Bettie W. S. King,
- 848—Miss Anna Platt,
- 849—Mrs. Mary W. Lust,
- 850—Mrs. Catherine M. E. Hopkins,
- 851—Mrs. Kate H. Thompson,
- 852—Mrs. Kate M. Ridgeley,
- 853—Mrs. Somerville H. Eaches,
- 854—Mrs. Mary S. Myers,
- 855—Mrs. Margaret L. Greene,
- 856—Miss Mollie Lawrence,
- 857—Miss Margaret L. Dickson,
- 858—Mrs. Emily S. Heller,
- 859—Mrs. Isabel LeBoutillier,
- 860—Mrs. Caroline C. Little,
- 861—Mrs. Mary T. G. Sands,
- 862—Mrs. Susan S. Francklyn,

- 863—Mrs. Mary I. Burden,
- 864—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ewalt,
- 865—Mrs. Emily B. Moorhead,
- 866—Mrs. Anne P. McKee,
- 867—Mrs. Lucy O'H. Morrison,
- 868—Miss Annie W. Henderson,
- 869—Mrs. Jane O'H. Kay,
- 870—Mrs. Laura W. Smith,
- 871—Miss Sarah C. McCandless,
- 872—Mrs. Sally M. Dooley,
- 873—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Colt,
- 874—Mrs. Lucy Gray Henry,
- 875—Mrs. Rosa B. Todd,
- 876—Mrs. Louise McCoy North,
- 877—Mrs. Isabel N. Chappell.



Washington City, D. C. December 14, 1891.

Pursuant to call, the Board met at 1409 Mass. Ave., Dec. 14th, 1891. Present, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Devereaux, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Shields and Misses Washington and Desha. Col. MacDonald and Prof. Cabell of the advisory Board and Gen. Shields, were also present. The names of the following 78 ladies were reported as eligible to the Society.

Accepted December 14th, 1891.

- 878—Miss Sarah B. Maclay, 1313 S Street, Washington, D. C.
- 879—Mrs. James H. McGill (Jane L.) 1915 Harewood Ave., Washington, D. C.
- 880—Mrs. William Baxter (Mary J.) Washington, D. C.
- 881—Mrs. Harriet Washington Tallmadge, 1152 18th St., Washington, D. C.
- 882—Mrs. Alvan T. Tracy (Ellen Townsend) 1426 S Street, Washington, D. C.
- 883—Mrs. F. J. MacMillan (Mary) 207 A Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 884—Miss Eugenia J. Cuthbert, The Woodmont, Washington, D. C.
- 885—Mrs. W. J. Hoffman (Mary Frances) 222 E Street, Washington, D. C.
- 886—Miss Ida Amelia Gangewer, 2313 Washington Circle, Washington, D. C.
- 887—Mrs. Clara B. Barker, 603 Spruce Street, Washington, D. C.
- 888—Miss Mary C. Welles, 1208½ N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

- 889—Mrs. A. A. Thomas (Elizabeth) 1314 12th St., Washington, D. C.
890—Mrs. Ellida Juell Middleton (Widow) 223 A Street, S. E., Washington D. C.
891—Miss Kate Batcheller, 6 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.
892—Mrs. H. O. Whitman (Fredericka K.) 1234 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
893—Mrs. Patty Lyles Collins (Widow) 1201 19th St., Washington, D. C.
894—Miss Josephine Collins, 1201 19th Street, Washington, D. C.
895—Mrs. James C. Pilling (Mary L. H.) 1343 15th St., Washington, D. C.
896—Mrs. R. W. Smedberg (Fanny M.) 1611 Larkin St., San Francisco, Cal.
897—Mrs. Thomas L. Thompson (Marion S.) Santa Rosa, California.
898—Mrs. Frank B. Weeks (Helen L. H.) Middletown, Connecticut.
899—Mrs. Lucius P. Deming (Ellen M. P.) Fair Haven East, New Haven, Conn.
900—Mrs. Madison L. Miller (Ida Mary) Louisville, Kentucky.
901—Mrs. Ophelia P. Lowe, 557 St. Catherine Sr., Louisville, Ky.
902—Mrs. Joseph D. Bondurant (Myrah G.) Waverly Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
903—Mrs. Dudley G. Reynolds (Mattie Bruer) 226 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
904—Mrs. W. H. McKnight (Attia Porter) 401 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
905—Miss Elvira S. Miller, 845 7th st., Louisville, Ky.
906—Mrs. Charles U. Shreve (Sallie B.) 1202 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.
907—Mrs. Roger Walcott (Edith Prescott) 173 Commonwealth ave., Boston, Mass.
908—Mrs. Marshall Calkins (Adelaide A. H.) Springfield, Massachusetts.
909—Miss Mary Elizabeth Beedy, Chicago, Illinois.
910—Mrs. Charles J. Barnes (Mary L.) 2238 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
911—Mrs. Laura W. A. Cooke (widow) 481 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
912—Miss Mary G. A. Cooke, 481 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
913—Miss Laura Hayes, 189 Cass St., Chicago, Ill.
914—Mrs. Charles R. Clark (Rosa Underwood) Rome, Georgia.
915—Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan (Sarah B. C.) Augusta, Georgia.
916—Mrs. Mitchell A. Nevin (Helen U.) Rome, Georgia.
917—Miss Kate Deshler, 106 College Ave., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

- 918—Mrs. T. Robinson Warren (Mary E.) 82 Somerset St., New Brunswick, N. J.
- 919—Miss Helen H. Janeway, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- 920—Miss Louisa W. Swift, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- 921—Mrs. Richard F. Stevens (Emily G. D.)
- 922—Miss Florence G. De Wolf, Bristol, Rhode Island.
- 923—Mrs. Nathaniel G. Herreshoff (Clara De Wolf) Bristol, R. I.
- 924—Mrs. William F. Williams (Mildred L.) Bristol, Rhode Island.
- 925—Mrs. Albert G. Durfee (Emily E.) 122 Hope St., Providence, R. I.
- 926—Miss Alice Hall Durfee, 122 Hope St., Providence, R. I.
- 927—Mrs. William H. Park (Anna H.) Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
- 928—Miss Charlotte M. Shepard, Bristol, Rhode Island.
- 929—Mrs. Elizabeth G. French, North Meadow, Bristol, R. I.
- 930—Mrs. Benj. A. Jackson (Lucy Anna) Providence, R. I.
- 931—Mrs. Jonathan R. Bulloch (Emma W.) Bristol, Rhode Island.
- 932—Miss Emma R. Bulloch, Bristol, Rhode Island.
- 933—Mrs. Sylvia De Wolf Ostrande (widow) Bristol, Rhode Island.
- 934—Mrs. Harriet M. Buffum, 190 Hope St., Providence, R. I.
- 935—Miss Clara Brownell May, Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island.
- 936—Mrs. Samuel H. Bradley (Kate E.) 33 Lauens St., Olean, N. Y.
- 937—Mrs. Jane C. M. Goodwin, 457 W. 14th St., New York City.
- 938—Miss Helen Margaret Graham, 162 Madison Ave., New York City.
- 939—Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Albany, New York.
- 940—Miss Gertrude O'Conner, 54 W. 58th St., New York City.
- 941—Mrs. Malcolm Peters (Margaretta A.) Bloomfield, New Jersey.
- 942—Mrs. Joseph E. Washington (Mary B. K.) Cedar Hill, Robertson Co., Tenn.
- 943—Mrs. William L. Barton (Marion E. J.) Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Charter Members.

- 814—Mrs. Diana Kearney Powell, 1141 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.
- 349—Mrs. Alonzo H. Hopkins (Mary A.) 662 Monroe City, Chicago, Ill.
- 248—Mrs. William M. Knight, 1825 Barry Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 369—Mrs. James H. Walker, 345 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

On motion, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Society in favor of their admission. On motion, the treasurer was directed to refund to Miss Washington, the amount paid by her as initiation fee for Mrs. Glennan. On motion, the treasurer was

instructed to notify all members that are in arrears for dues or initiation fees, and request payment thereof.

On motion, it was resolved that the Registrars, with the committee appointed to aid them, revise all applications, and report the result, before the printing of the Year Book. On motion, it was resolved to withhold certificates of membership from all members who have not paid their annual dues and fees.

The Vice President in Charge of Organization made the following report, which was accepted. Commissions have been sent to the following ladies:

- Mrs. Moran, Chapter Regent, Charlottesville, Virginia.
- Mrs. Avery, Chapter Regent, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Mrs. Waldron, Chapter Regent, Farmington, N. H.
- Miss Elder, Chapter Regent, Lewistown, Pa.
- Miss Evens, Chapter Regent, Columbia, Pa.
- Mrs. Fontaine, Chapter Regent, Galveston, Texas.
- Mrs. Buckner, State Regent for Kentucky.
- Mrs. Devereaux, Chapter Regent for Georgetown, D. C.
- Mrs. Wilbour, State Regent for Rhode Island.
- Mrs. Kleim,* State Regent for Conn. and Chapter Regent for Hartford.
- Mrs. Hogg, State Regent for Pennsylvania.
- Mrs. Osborn, State Regent for Illinois and Chapter Regent for Chicago.
- Mrs. Blount, State Regent for Indiana.
- Mrs. Cockrell, State Regent for Missouri.
- Mrs. Carpenter, Honorary Regent for Wisconsin.
- Mrs. Pryor, Honorary Regent for Virginia, and Chapter Regent for New York City.
- Mrs. Talbot, Honorary Regent for Rhode Island.
- Mrs. Ames, Honorary Regent for Rhode Island.
- Mrs. Smith, Honorary Regent for Connecticut.
- Mrs. Jackson, Chapter Regent for Atlanta, Georgia.
- Mrs. Cilley, State Regent for New Hampshire, and Chapter Regent for Cambridge.
- Mrs. Pope, Chapter Regent for Iowa.
- Mrs. Hubbard, State Regent for California.
- Mrs. Putnam, State Regent for Iowa.
- Mrs. Washington, Chapter Regent for Macon, Georgia.
- Mrs. Newport, Chapter Regent for St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Mrs. Shippen, State Regent for New Jersey.
- Mrs. Breckenridge (William C. P.), Honorary Regent for Kentucky.
- Mrs. Alvoid, Chapter Regent for San Francisco.
- Mrs. Stanford, Honorary Regent for California.

*Keim.

Mrs. Martin, Honorary Regent for California.
 Mrs. Geo. L. Patrick, Chapter Regent, Dennison, Texas.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Kinkead, Chapter Regent, Lexington, Kentucky.
 Miss M. G. Forsyth, Chapter Regent, Kingston, N. Y.
 Miss D. W. Northrup, Chapter Regent, Middletown, Connecticut.
 Miss McCartney,* Chapter Regent, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania.
 Miss Louise Ward McAllister, State Regent, New York.
 Miss A. McD. Childs, Chapter Regent, Pittsburg, Penn.
 Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Honorary State Regent, New York.
 Mrs. Charles Todd, Chapter Regent, Owensboro, Kentucky.
 Mrs. William Wirt Henry, State Regent, Virginia.
 Mrs. James H. Dooley, Chapter Regent, Richmond, Virginia.

Charters have been sent to New York City Chapter, also to the Pittsburgh Chapter. Mrs. Hews of California declines active work, but sends \$25.00 for life-membership.

Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Wilbour and Mrs. Avery ask authority to form Chapters, which authority was granted by the Board.

On motion it was resolved that the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters is authorized to grant applications to form Chapters in the name of the Board, where the Constitution has been complied with, without further reference to the Board, except where application is made to form more than one Chapter in any City or County.

The Treasurer General presented the following report, which was received and which shows,

Amounts received and credited,	\$2,497 53
Cash on hand not yet credited,	28 00

Total receipts to date,	2,525 53
of this returned on acct. of rosettes,	49 03

Making total receipts from initiation fees and dues,	2,476 50
Total disbursements to date are,	1,653 33

Leaving check balances, Dec. 12, 1891,	825 17
--	--------

The amounts paid for life membership are as follows:

Amounts forward,	275 00
------------------------	--------

Mrs. M. G. Leland,	\$25 00	Amount forward,	\$275 00
Mrs. L. B. Dudley,	25 00	Mrs. W. C. Whitmore,	25 00
Mrs. B. O. Wilbur,	25 00	Mrs. Anna Steers,	12 50
Mrs. Kate Tittman,	25 00	Miss A. M. Steers,	12 50
Mrs. W. Fitz Hugh Edwards,	25 00	Mrs. Chauncy S. Knox,	12 50
Mrs. Francis O. W. Horbley,	25 00	Mrs. Abraham Steers,	12 50
Mrs. John Allen,	25 00	Mrs. Caroline M. Purviance,	12 50
Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Mather,	25 00	Mrs. Sylvia D. Ostrander,	12 50
Miss Emma Wood,	25 00	Mrs. Emma Bulloch,	12 50
Mrs. Leland Stanford,	25 00	Miss E. R. Bulloch,	12 50
Mrs. David Hewes,	25 00		
Amount forward,	\$275 00	Total life memberships,	\$400 00

*Mrs. McCartney.

A resolution introduced October 26, 1891, then laid on the table for consideration, was introduced and unanimously adopted.

Washington, D. C., October 24, 1891.

Resolved, that the establishment of this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on a permanent basis, will be advanced or secured by the founding of a home for the Society, which shall also answer the purposes of a Memorial Hall and which might be called the Memorial Manor of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and whereas; all other patriotic projects which have been officially approved by the Board, must necessarily be subservient to this plan, which is vital to the progress of the Society itself; therefore, resolved; that a committee be appointed to consider the ways and means of erecting such a building and that the said committee be instructed to bring an early report to this Board.

On motion the following resolution by Mrs. MacDonald, was adopted, Resolved that the Treasurer General be and is hereby instructed to open an account with the permanent fund of the D. A. R., and to place to the credit of this amount, all fees heretofore, or which may be hereafter received, on account of life memberships in the Society, or in payment for chapter charters or certificates. Resolved that the permanent fund thus created, shall be held intact and not applicable to the ordinary or current expenses of the Society, but shall be held by the Treasurer General, subject to such special instructions as the Board of Management may hereafter indicate. It being the intent and purpose of the Board, to create a permanent fund to be applied hereafter, when the amount warrants, to the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of the records of the Society.

On motion certain changes were ordered made in the forms used for applications.

A committee consisting of the chairman of the printing committee and the Registrars presented the following despatch as having been sent to the San Francisco Chapter, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, D. A. R. State Regent for California, 1921 Pierce Street, San Francisco. The National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution sends cordial and loving greetings to the San Francisco Chapter. Caroline Scott Harrison, President General.

M. V. E. Cabell, Vice-President General presiding.

Helen M. Boynton, Vice-President in charge of Organization.

Mary L. Shields, Recording Sec. Gen'l.

The Vice-President presiding then stated that the special business to wit, the cordial and affectionate greetings of the Mary Washington Monument Association were presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and asked for co-operation. After discussion, on motion it was resolved that the Vice-President presiding

and the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to send to each member of the D. A. R., a statement of the position of this Society as to the Mary Washington Monument Association and request each member to send such subscription as she may be willing to give for such purposes, to the Treasurer General of this Society, on or before the 22nd day of Feb., 1892, to be turned over as the contribution of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Mary Washington Association.

On motion the Secretary was ordered to issue commissions to each officer of the National Society.

On motion of Miss Washington, the delegates of the Society, resident in Washington, at their own request, were invited to be present at the Board meeting to be held at 1409 Mass. Ave., Monday evening, December 21st, at eight o'clock.

Meeting adjourned until that evening.

—o—

Washington City, D. C., Dec. 23rd, 1891.

Pursuant to call the Board of Management met the 23rd of December, 1891, at 1409 Mass. Ave. Present, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Devereaux, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Shields, Misses Washington and Desha, Col. MacDonald and Prof. Cabell of the Advisory Board with Gen. Shields, were present.

The names of the following 7 ladies were given by the Registrars as eligible to the National Society.

- 798—Mrs. Wm. Winslow,
- 799—Mrs. Chas. L. Greene,
- 800—Miss Emma B. Nelson,
- 801—Miss Eleanor Burrell Greene,
- 802—Mrs. Katharine McMillan Beals,
- 803—Mrs. Samuel J. R. McMillan,
- 804—Mrs. Charles S. Soule,
- *805—Mrs. Delosa Monfort,
- 806—Mrs. John Quincy Adams,
- 807—Mrs. Chas. E. Rittenhouse,
- 808—Mrs. Benjamin S. Corn,
- 813—Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson,
- 944—Miss Susan Carrington Clark,
- 945—Mrs. Charles S. Johnson,
- 946—Mrs. W. T. Vinal,
- 947—Mrs. Samuel B. Scott,
- 948—Mrs. William H. Lyden,
- 949—Mrs. Warren H. Mead.

*Delos A.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of these ladies, as members of the National Society. The Vice-President in charge of Organization, represented as suitable, the appointment of Mrs. Lucius Demonsy for Chapter Regent of New Haven and Mrs. Samuel Elliott for State Regent of Mass.

The Board authorized the appointment of these ladies by the Vice-President in charge of Organization, when they should have complied with the requirements of the constitution.

The death of Miss Margaret Perviance and Mrs. James Laughlin of the Pittsburgh Chapter called forth expressions of sorrow from the Board. The Corresponding Secretary was authorized to send letters of condolence to the families of these members.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Columbian Exposition reported progress and introduced as a motion the following resolution, That the Board of Management consider feasible methods of entertainment to suggest to the Chapters which will enable them to aid in raising funds for the Colonial Exhibit in 1892. On motion after full discussion the report of the conference of the Regents, was ordered sent to the Regents of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The report offered by the committee on program for the Continental Congress, February 22nd, 1892, was accepted. Notice having been given at a previous Board meeting that a motion to amend Article XVI of the by-laws, by inserting the words "and the Sons of the Revolution," after the word Revolution wherever it occurs in the section, the motion was considered and accepted. Also the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, by striking out the six and inserting the word two. After discussion this amendment was adopted. The amendment to article III, section 1, which reads "Strike out the words or from the mother of such a patriot," was lost.

The amendment proposed to Article IV of the by-laws (no state or Honorary Regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the state she represents, and no one shall hold more than one office at the same time in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was considered and after full, discussion was adopted.

On motion, Miss Washington and Miss Desha were empowered to rent an office for the use of the Society of the D. A. R., paying for the same \$20.00 per month. On motion these ladies were authorized to purchase at the expense of the Society such furniture as is necessary.

A communication from Mrs. Moran of Virginia was read to the Board, whereupon the following resolution was adopted and the Vice-President presiding requested to communicate the sense of the same to Mrs. Moran. Resolved that this Society feels and expresses gratitude to Mrs. Moran for the offer she has made re-

garding her book, previously presented to the Society, and begs to inform her that the Daughters of the American Revolution will gladly accept the offer she made on the 19th, if the net proceeds be given to the D. A. R., or if Mrs. Moran prefers, will relinquish the book entirely to the M. W. A.

On motion the clerk of the Society was instructed to make a monthly account to the Board of Management, of the expenses incurred in the office. On motion the Treasurer was authorized to pay Miss Washington \$10.00 used for stamps and telegrams.

On motion the matter regarding the extent of the Wyoming Valley and the authority of its Regent, was referred to the legal advisors with power to act.

On motion the delegates were invited to be present at the next meeting of the Board.

—o—

Washington, D. C., January 15th, 1892.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1409 Mass. Ave., Jan. 15th, 1892, at 11 A. M.

Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Miss Desha; Mrs. Hamlin; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. Lockwood; Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Shields.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, and the minutes of the previous meeting read. Objections were made to them on the grounds that a motion had been made and carried at a previous meeting to wit: Resolved, That there be appointed for the Congress, a press committee to have the proceedings properly placed before the public, also a house and arrangement committee, also a reception committee. The minutes as thus corrected were approved.

On motion it was resolved that the program committee have full power to carry out the program for the Continental Congress and to appoint its committees, the original committee reporting to the Board of Management. This motion was amended as follows and then adopted: Resolved, That the Board of control of the Continental Congress consist of the members of the Board resident in Washington.

The following report was made by the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, and adopted by the Board of Management, to wit: Mrs. Mitchell A. Nevin, Chapter Regent, Rome, Georgia; Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, Chapter Regent, Augusta, Georgia; Mrs. T. S. Peck, State Regent, Burlington, Vermont; Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Honorary State Regent, Savannah, Georgia; Mrs. Frances Irene Bocage, Chapter Regent, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. R. M. Newport, State Regent, St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. P. C. Cheney, Honorary

*Mrs. Keim.

State Regent, New Hampshire; Mrs. Mary K. Weidman, Chapter Regent, Berks County, Pa.; Miss Louise D. Black, Chapter Regent, York County, Pa.

On motion, Mrs. I. P. Richardson was elected State Regent for South Carolina, and Mrs. Samuel Elliott, State Regent for Massachusetts.

On motion, Mrs. Gerrard was elected Regent of Savannah. Conditionally, the names of the following 84 ladies were presented as eligible to the National Society by the Registrars, and the Sec'y was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of these ladies as members of the National Society:

Accepted Jan. 15, 1892:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 950. Miss Camilla Scott, 404 E. Franklin, | Richmond, Va. |
| 951. Mrs. Wm. S. Robertson (Myrtea H.) 213 E. Grace, | " " |
| 952. Mrs. Thos. G. Peyton (C. C.) 409 E. Franklin, | " " |
| 953. Mrs. Albert O. Bruce (Mary H.) N. C. Street, | " " |
| 954. Mrs. Chas. Davenport (Ellen McC.) 8 W. Franklin, | " " |
| 955. Mrs. Thos. N. Carter (Agnes M.) 110 " | " " |
| 956. Miss Lydia W. Pleasants, 508 E. | " " |
| 957. Miss Mary L. Lewis, 313 W. | " " |
| 958. Mrs. James Baylor (Ellen C.) 1101 Grove St., | " " |
| 959. Mrs. John N. Gordon (Florine S.) 112 N. 3d St., | " " |
| 960. Mrs. D. N. Horsburgh (L. E. A.) 1517 Washington St., | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 961. Mrs. J. W. Moore (Emily S.) Navy Yard, Mare Island, | Cal. |
| 962. " Henry W. Cory (Florence E.) 134 5th Ave., | N. Y. |
| 963. Miss Louise D. Black, | York, Penn. |
| 964. Mrs. W. M. Weidman (Mary M. K.) Reading, | " |
| 965. " Mary Waldo Davis, 154 Beacon St., | Boston, Mass. |
| 966. " Samuel Elliott (Emily M.) 44 Brimmer St., | " " |
| 967. " John H. Morrison (Emily M.) " | " " |
| 968. Miss Esther M. Northrop, | Middletown, Conn. |
| 969. Mrs. Wm. T. Elmer (Katharine C.) " | " " |
| 970. Miss Alice W. Damelson, 160 Waterman St., | Providence, R. I. |
| 971. Mrs. E. H. Howard (Edith L.) Diman Place, | " " |
| 972. " A. L. Mason (Bertha B. H.) 8 Keene st., | " " |
| 973. Miss Julia L. Mauran, 73 Butler Ave., | " " |
| 974. " Sarah L. Vose, | " " |
| 975. Mrs. M. Greene (Katharine C.) Warwick, | " " |
| 976. Miss Adelaide W. Vernon, | Providence, " |
| 977. " Annie L., | " " |
| 978. Mrs. Susan G. Dorrance, 98 Waterman St., | " " |
| 979. " W. A. Peck (Louise L.) 113 " | " " |
| 980. " Ann E. P. Thomas, Wickford, | " " |
| 981. Miss Helen P. Thomas | " " |

982. Mrs. E. W. Blake (Elizabeth E. V.)
72 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.
983. " Wm. W. White (Kate M.) " "
984. Miss Matilda G. Horner, Wilkesburgh, Pa.
985. Mrs. H. J. Bailey (Catharine G. McL.)
1 Cliff St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
986. Mrs. W. A. O. Werth (Camilla B. B.) " "
987. " Jas. L. McKelroy (Isadore A.) Sewickley, " "
988. Miss Sevilla F. Burney, 4251 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, " "
989. Mrs. T. H. Dickson (Kate G.)
238 Allegheny Ave., Allegheny, " "
990. Miss Mary L. Davison, 4614 5th Ave., Pittsburg, " "
991. " Sue M. Ewing, Craig St., " "
992. Mrs. Chas. H. Shinkle (Adelaide B.) Forbes St., " "
993. Miss Ruth Benny, 4241 5th Ave., " "
994. Mrs. F. M. Gordon (Eliza McF. W.) Wilkesburgh, " "
995. " Wm. H. Terry (Abby F.) Lake Forest, Ill. "
996. Miss Marie A. Wait, 4939 Lake Ave., Chicago, " "
997. " Louise E. Kimball, 2612 Michigan Ave., " "
998. Mrs. H. J. May (Gertrude H.)
N. & 21st St., Washington, D. C.
999. Mrs. Wm. A. Stowe (Elizabeth) 1721 Q St., " "
1000. Miss Harriet F. Stowe " " "
1001. Mrs. Chas. D. Welcott (Helena B.) 1746 " " "
1002. " E. R. True (Jeannie E.) 933 N. Y. Ave., " "
1003. Miss Bertha M. Huntoon, 1310 Q St., " "
1004. " Jennie L. Hoyt, Burlington, Vermont.
1005. Mrs. Wm. W. Gordon (Eleanor K.) 124 Broad St., Savannah,
Ga.
1006. " J. A. Bube (Emily A.) Life member,—76 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.
1007. " P. C. Cheney (Sarah W.) Manchester, N. H.
1008. Miss Grace E. Bud, 1118 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1009. Mrs. F. P. Sprague (Elizabeth N.) 229 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston.
1010. Miss Augusta P. Wiggins, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1011. Mrs. Ellen M. H. Richard's, 35 Monument Ave., Charlestown,
Mass.
1012. " J. G. Christopher (Henrietta S.) Jacksonville, Fla.
1013. " E. G. Putnam (Mary N.) Elizabeth, N. J.
1014. " Wm. B. Alburger (Mary L.) Andalusia, Pa.
1015. Miss Jane C. Fairfax, Washington, D. C.
1016. Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer (widow) Sanatoga, Penn.
1017. Miss Mary McCandless, 218 Rittenhouse Square, Phila., "
1018. Mrs. Caroline P. Call, 1312 19th St., Washington, D. C.
1019. " Henry A. Pond (Julia E.) 1312 N St., N. W., " "
1020. " Kate Kearney Henry (widow) 2040 F St., " "

1021. Miss Carlie E. Marsh, 1641 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 1022. Mrs. LaFayette Guild (Martha A.)
 Metropolitan Hotel, " "
 1023. Mrs. E. B. Webster (Ellen B.) 2002 R St., " "
 1024. " E. L. Costin (Maria H.) 909 13th St., " "
 1025. " William L. Peel (Lucy C.) 469 Peachtree St., Atlanta,
 Ga.
 1026. " Emily W. Appleton, 76 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 1027. " William A. Rucker (Lucy I.) St. Louis, Mo.
 1028. " James S. Phillips (Anna L. C.) 917 16th St., N. W.,
 Wash.
 1029. Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Hakenauqua, Penn.
 1030. Mrs. P. L. Peck (Agnes L. L.) 275 College St., Burlington, Vt.
 1031. " I. P. Richardson (Julia N.) South Carolina.
 1032. Mrs. Lily Eley Allen, 1724 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 1033. Mrs. J. L. Hutchinson (Bertha L.)
 925 R. I. Ave., Washington.
 112. Mrs. J. C. Burrows (Frances P.)
 1410 H St., N. W., "
 767. " Asa C. Brown (Margaret V.)
 807 10th St., " " D. C.

On motion of Mrs. Clark, Mrs. C. C. Barrows was declared a Charter member of the National Society. Her fee and credentials having been arranged last winter.

On motion it was resolved that Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Historian, be allowed to condense application histories of the members for a Year Book, the manuscript to be passed upon by the printing committee before filing or printing.

On motion it was resolved that the written minutes of each meeting of the Board be put into the hands of the printing committee on the following day, with instructions to have them printed at once and sent out to each Regent.

On motion it was resolved that the Washington members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, be requested to have a paper read before the Continental Congress.

On motion it was resolved that the Vice President presiding be authorized to call the Washington members of the D. A. R. together as requested by the delegates. Mrs. Walworth reported progress in binding the applications, and stated the method of binding, subject to instructions or alterations.

After reading an account from Providence, Rhode Island, of the formation of a Chapter consisting of 40 patriotic women, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Vice President presiding.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1892.

Pursuant to call the Board of Management met at 1409 Mass. Ave., Feb. 2nd, 1892. President, Mrs. Cabell presiding. Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Desha, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Walworth and Miss Washington.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The names of the following 71 ladies were reported as eligible to the National Society. On motion the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot in favor of their admission into the National Society. Accepted February 2nd, 1892.

1034—Mrs. Sophia D. Hazeltine (M. W.) 1721 I St., N. W., Washington.

1035—Miss Sophia D. Hazeltine, " " "

1036—Mrs. Nellie L. Parker (Myron H.) 1020 Vt. Ave., "

1037— " Cornelia Devendorf (Peter) " " "

1038— " Sallie S. Young Elbert A. 812 18th St., "

1039—Mrs. Jane D. Overton (G. E.) 1729 Q Street, N. W., "

1040— " Bell M. Draper (Amos G.) Kendall Green, "

1041— " Anna W. Clay (Cecil) 1513 S Street, N. W., "

1042—Miss Cornelia Clay " " "

1043—Mrs. Harriet B. Johnson (A. B.)

501 Maple Ave., LeDroit Park, "

" Josephine C. Rathbone (Estes G.)

1614 R. I. Ave., "

1044—Miss Isabella S. Nesmith, 3046 N Street, "

1045—Mrs. Caroline J. Heger (Dr. A.) 1901 I Street., N. W., "

1046—Mrs. Mary K. Clarke (Cyrus) 153 Fayette St., Allegheny, Pa.

1047—Miss Martha E. Clarke, " " "

1048—Mrs. Ella K. Earl (Edwin F.) " " "

1049— " Lucy H. C. McCandless (Ed. V.) Allegheny, Penna.

1050—Miss Mary D. Clarke, 153 Fayette Street, " "

1051—Mrs. Sarah W. Pratt (Geo. L.)

127 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

1052— " Mary A. Quincy (Henry P.)

452 Beacon Street, " "

1053—Miss Julia A. Little, Swanpscott, "

1054— " Maria T. L. Hayes, Cambridge, "

1055—Mrs. Louisa A. Beal (Jas. H.)

104 Beacon Street, " "

1056—Miss Jessie M. Ward, 46 Crescent St., Middletown, Conn.

1057—Mrs. Mary E. R. Wilcox (Wm. H.) " " "

1058—Miss Margaret S. Hubbard, " " "

1059—Miss Elizabeth R. Comstock, Albany, Missouri.

1060— " Louise S. Codwise.

1061—Mrs. Dr. W. Van Voorhies (widow)

1420 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

- 1062—Mrs. Marguerite S. LeBreton (A. J.)
1508 17th Street, Washington, D. C.
- 1063—Miss Louise Ord Holladay, Clay and Octavia Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1064—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, Portland, Oregon.
- 1065— " Isa Pitts Ritter, The Chelsea, N. Y. City.
- 1066— " Ruth Ross Lee (Horace) 48 W. 20th Street, " "
- 1067— " Kate Livingston Eagan (Dennis) Jacksonville, Fla.
- 1068— " Nanny E. A. Hathaway (widow) Pawtucket, R. I.
- 1069— " Edith C. Thornton (George M.) " "
- 1070—Mrs. Marietta P. Gibson (Charles H.) Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
- 1071— " Anna Delia Barnes (Joseph H.) 111 Trenton St., E. Boston, Mass.
- 1072— " Louise B. Kendall (F. D.) Columbia, S. C.
- 1073— " Helena C. Beatty (William J.)
105 W. Wheeling St., Washington, Pa.
- 1074— " Kate W. D. Thompson (O. D.)
257 Western Ave., Allegheny, "
- 1075— " Isabella W. Bowman, Wilkes-barre, "
- 1076— " Mary C. Austin (H. W.)
- 1077— " Helen B. Stryker (William S.)
321 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
- 1078—Miss Julia Leupp, New Brunswick, "
- 1079—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Olendorf (John) Bound Brook, "
- 1080—Miss Nannie C. Hoke, Lincolnton, N. C.
- 1081— " Betty K. Grant, 820 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.
- 1082— " Eliza P. Weissinger (Geo. W.)
713 W. Chestnut St., " "
- 1083—Mrs. Mattie W. Griffiths (P. W.)
516 Broadway Street, " "
- 1084— " Ella Gray (N. G.) 2009 Brook st., " "
- 1085—Miss Martha H. Scott, 1729 De Sales Street,
- 1086— " Sarah A. Lipscomb, 1311 M. Street.
- 1087— " Mary E. Birge, 525 3rd St., N. W.
- 1088— " Anna A. Birge " " "
- 1089— " Mattie W. Birge " " "
- 1090— " Ellen B. Phelps, Nitta Yuma, Miss.
- 1091— " Mary L. Walton, 917 16th St., N. W.
- 1092—Mrs. Hattie J. Stiles (A. W.) 1635 Conn. Ave., Washington.
- 1093— " Phebe McL. Pride (widow) 1413 20th St., "
- 1094—Mrs. Alice H. P. King (Wm.) Georgetown, D. C.
- 1095— " Mary E. L. Mann (Chas. A.) 2009 I St., Washington.
- 1096— " Mary E. C. Wilbur (Aaron) 1719 15th St., "
- 1097— " Louise K. Morton (widow)
Y. O. C. Green, Fireman's Bldg., "

- 1098—Mrs. Lula M. P. Buchanan (Roberdeau)
The Windsor, Washington, D. C.
1099—Mrs. Elizabeth P. Blackiston, 910 19th St., "
1100— " Elizabeth C. Thompson, "
1101—Miss Mary Pearre, 910 19th St., "
1102— " Mary A. Wilbur, 1719 15th St., "
1103— " Flora I. " " "

Accepted February 5th, 1892.

- 1104—Kremm, Mrs. Rachel J. (Oscar D.) Elizabeth, N. J.
1105—Kendall, Miss Mary Lee, 1319 N. H. Ave.
1106—Yale, Mrs. Louise M. McC. (J. B.) Sparkill, N. Y.
1107—Smith, Mrs. Mary E. D. (Edward J.) 1613 Spruce Street,
Phila., Pa.
1108—Ranch, Miss Mary C. Lexington, Ky.
1109—Lyons, Mrs. Elizabeth H. (James) Richmond, Va.
1110—Robertson, Mrs. Margaret B. (A. F.) Staunton, "
1111—Seward, Miss Alice D., 143 5th Ave., N. Y.
1112—Creep, Mrs. Cornelia A. (Geo. A.) 1447 McAllister St., San
Francisco, Cal.
1113—Harter, Mrs. Mary B. (M. D.) Life Member, The Richmond
1114—Harter, Miss Annie B. "
1115—Waggaman, Mrs. Alice V. (John L.) 1627 19th st., Washing-
ton,
1116—Fowler, Mrs. Laura A. W. (widow) Dedham, Mass.
1117—Ward, Mrs. Ellen C. G. (widow)
726 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
1118—Dainty, Mrs. Emily C., 600 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, "
1119—Dickinson, Mrs. Julia B. (Frederick)
4624 Lake Ave., " "
1120—Gillette, Miss Sarah W.,
726 Hinman Ave., Evanston, "
1121—Goodrich, Mrs. Frances E. (wi'ow)
1320 6th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
1122—Lewis, Mrs. Mary B. (Marcus W.)
815 2nd Ave., S. " "
1123—Field, Mrs. Frances B. (L. K.)
1320 6th Ave., N. " "
1124—Sneath, Mrs. Anna S. C. (E. H.) 331 Temple St., New
Haven, Conn.
1125—Blackburn, Mrs. L. P., The Portland, Washington, D. C.
1126—Zane, Mrs. Hamden " " "
It was moved and seconded that an executive committee be ap-
pointed to pass upon application papers without a call of the full
Board; after discussion this motion was lost.
The Vice President in charge of Organization made the following
report. Commissions may be sent to the following named ladies.

Mrs. Frances P. Edwards, Chapter Regent, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Helen C. Beatty, Regent of Washington County.

Mrs. A. Leo Knott, State Regent for Maryland.

Mrs. Henry P. Quincy, Honorary State Regent for Massa.

Mrs. Mary P. Montgomery, State Regent for Oregon.

Miss Nannie Childs Hoke, Honorary State Regent for North Carolina.

The report was accepted and the Secretary authorized to send commissions to the new Regents.

On motion Mrs. Estes Rathbone was accepted as a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Osborn made an informal report regarding her work as chairman of the committee on Colonial Exhibits at the Worlds' Fair.

A communication from Caldwell & Co., relating to spoons, &c., was referred to Mrs. Shields, with power to act.

Corresponding Secretary produced a letter from Mrs. Salas of Georgia in which she resigned the position of State Regent. Her resignation was accepted.

Mrs. Walworth announced that in consideration of a journey contemplated, she begged to resign the position of chairman of the Program Committee. On motion her resignation was accepted, and Miss Desha was elected to fill the position thus made vacant.

Mrs. Lockwood, the Historian of the National Society, made a suggestion concerning the Year Book of the organization, recommending that each member be advised to purchase this book when printed. On motion the meeting took a short recess, and was called to order by the Vice-President presiding.

On motion it was resolved that the resolution of Mrs. Hamlin to make the members of the Board resident in Washington, a Board of Control in the affairs of the Continental Congress was rescinded and the conduct of the Congress removed to the Board of Management.

On motion the minutes of this Committee of Control were read by Miss Desha, its Secretary and its action approved.

Letters were also read from Mrs. Hogg, Regent of Pa., and Dr. Persifer Frazier, of Philadelphia, a member of the advisory board, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the former declining and the latter accepting invitations to address the Continental Congress on the 23rd of February, 1892. Mrs. Breckenridge being the alternate was urged to take the position which Mrs. Hogg has declined and was asked to consider the matter and give a positive answer by the evening of the 3rd of February.

Mrs. Smith delegate and chairman on arrangements, reported that her committee had engaged the Church of Our Father corner 13th and L Street for the mornings of the 22nd, 23rd, 24th of February and for the evening of the 23rd for the sum of \$50.00, this

to include the use of the adjoining rooms, the organ, piano, gas, heat, &c. The arrangement of this committee being satisfactory its report was accepted by the Board of Management as final.

Mrs. Powell's report as chairman of committee on badges &c., was accepted, as was also Mrs. Pillings, chairman committee on decoration. The appropriation at the disposal of this committee was also increased to not exceed \$50.00.

The matters concerning the ball were also discussed and the opinion of many of the members of the Board, as well as that of the delegates of the National Society resident in Washington being, that the price of \$5.00 for tickets was too great, the following resolution was adopted. Resolved that the committee be instructed to reduce the price of tickets to \$2.50. On motion this resolution was reconsidered and the following was adopted. Resolved that the ball committee be requested to take into consideration the opinions expressed by the Board and the delegates in regard to the price of admission tickets and the statement as to the feeling in the Society, and determine what in their judgment, had best be done in regard to the ball.

Adjourned.

Washington City, D. C., February 5th, 1892.

The National Board of Management met February 5th 1892 at eight P. M. at 1409 Mass., Ave. Present Mrs. Cabell, presiding, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Desha, Miss Washington, Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Osborn and Mrs. Shields.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the names of the following ladies, 22 were presented by the as eligible to the National Society, and the Secretary directed to cast the ballot in favor of their becoming members of the National Society. These names were also inadvertently entered in the minutes of the last meeting.

1104—Mrs. Rachel Kremm
 1106—Mrs. Louise McYale,
 1108—Miss Mary C. Ranck,
 1110—Mrs. Margaret B. Robertson,
 1112—Mrs. Cornelia A. Creep,
 1114—Miss Annie B. Harter,
 1116—Mrs. Laura A. W. Fowler
 1118—Mrs. Emily C. Dainty,
 1120—Miss Sarah W. Gillette,
 1122—Mrs. Mary B. Lewis
 1124—Mrs. Anna S. C. Sneath,
 1126—Mrs. Hamden Zane,

1105—Miss Mary L. Fendall,
 1107—Mrs. Mary E. D. Smith
 1109—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Lyons,
 1111—Miss Alice D. Seward,
 1113—Mrs. Mary B. Harter,
 1115—Mrs. Alice V. Waggaman,
 1117—Mrs. Ellen C. G. Ward
 1119—Miss Julia B. Dickinson,
 1121—Mrs. Frances E. Goodrich,
 1123—Mrs. Frances B. Field,
 1125—Mrs. L. P. Blackburn

*Keim.

The Vice President in charge of Organization of Chapters reported the following ladies have been appointed as Regents. Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Chapter Regent for Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Alexander F. Robinson, Chapter Regent for Staunton, Va., Mrs. Louise B. Kendall, Chapter Regent for Columbia, South Carolina.

A letter was read, written by Mrs. Lockwood, expressing great regret that the Colonial Ball had been postponed, and urging that the Committee continue and give the ball later and at the Arlington.

Mrs. Shields from the Committee on Colonial Ball reported that the Committee had carefully considered the matter in the light of what was said at the last Board meeting and had come to the conclusion that the ball ought to be postponed. In arriving at this conclusion the social events taking place at that time and this, probable absence of large numbers of members of Congress at Chicago, were considered, and the postponement was approved by Mrs. Harrison. On motion the report was approved.



Washington City, D. C., February 15, 1892.

The Board of Management met the 15th of February 1892. Present Mrs. Cabell, presiding, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Osborn, Miss Desha, Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Clark, Miss Washington, Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Shields.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the names of the following 58 ladies were reported by the Registrars as eligible to the National Society. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of their admission to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Vice President in charge of Organization reported the following Regents as having been appointed. (See next page for ladies elected.)

Mrs. Sarah F. McCalmant, Regent of Venango County, Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary R. Sherman, Chapter Regent of Northumberland County, Pa.

Mrs. Anne Green, Chapter Regent of Culpepper, Virginia.

Miss Alice Seward, Chapter Regent, Geneva, New York.

Mrs. W. T. Stryker, Chapter Regent of Trenton, New Jersey.

Mrs. J. Thompson Swan, Chapter Regent, Princeton, New Jersey which report was received and adopted.

On motion Mrs. De Fontain's resignation as State Regent of South Carolina was accepted.

Mrs. Osborn made an informal report in behalf of the World's Fair Committee.

*Keim.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1127—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kennedy | 1128—Miss Wilhelmina L. Shields, |
| 1129—Miss Eliza McFadden Bailey, | 1130—Mrs. Felicia R. Johnson, |
| 1131—Mrs. Margaret W. Hoopes, | 1132—Miss Sarah W. Walker, |
| 1133—Miss Mary R. Sherman, | 1134—Mrs. Sarah F. McCalmont, |
| 1135—Mrs. Margaretta M. Diehl, | 1136—Mrs. Rosalind W. Clingarn, |
| 1137—Mrs. S. August Pierson, | 1138—Mrs. Louise L. R. Pitsin, |
| 1139—Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain, | 1140—Mrs. Frances A. Johnston, |
| 1141—Mrs. Cornelia J. Hagan, | 1142—Miss Frances B. Johnston, |
| 1143—Miss Jennie C. Watts, | 1144—Mrs. Mary E. Stickney, |
| 1145—Miss Maria S. Lyman, | 1146—Mrs. Emilie Mc. J. H. Darnielle, |
| 1147—Mrs. Emma F. Spencer, | 1148—Miss Marian W. Hughes, |
| 1149—Mrs. Lamar R. Lipscomb, | 1150—Mrs. Helen M. Clinton, |
| 1151—Miss Bessie Madeira, | 1152—Miss Elizabeth Adams, |
| 1153—Miss Elizabeth W. Burnap, | 1154—Mrs. Maria L. Woods, |
| 1155—Mrs. Frances F. Morgan, | 1156—Mrs. Carrie J. Cottman, |
| 1157—Mrs. Katharine Frank M. Jenkins, | 1158—Mrs. Mary McK. Nash, |
| 1159—Miss Sallie B. Hoke, | 1160—Mrs. Julia A. Foster, |
| 1161—Miss Sarah F. Greene, | 1162—Mrs. Georgiana W. Hooker, |
| 1163—Miss Belle B. Fifield, | 1164—Mrs. Harriet C. Shattuck, |
| 1165—Mrs. Mary B. Peck, | 1166—Miss Katherine S. Shattuck, |
| 1167—Mrs. Mary F. Pierce | 1168—Mrs. Ida F. Miller, |
| 1169—Miss Anna C. Benning, | 1170—Mrs. Frances G. Burton-Smith, |
| 1171—Mrs. Emma C. M. Lowrie, | 1172—Miss Sallie Markham, |
| 1173—Miss Frances I. Bocage, | 1174—Mrs. Catharine C. Farrar, |
| 1175—Mrs. Frances C. Wood, | 1176—Mrs. Emma M. Simonton, |
| 1177—Mrs. Augusta S. Pope, | 1178—Mrs. Ellen F. Hawley, |
| 1179—Mrs. Mary S. H. Turrill, | 1180—Mrs. Lizzie W. Tripp, |
| 1181—Miss Alice M. Chipman, | 1182—Miss Fannie J. Chipman, |
| 1183—Mrs. Clara Ball Jacobs, | 1184—Mrs. Eliza S. C. Harrison, |
| 1185—Mrs. Mary S. Smith, | Catherine L. Thompson. |
| 1186—Mrs. Ellen M. H. Peck, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee, Wis. | |

On motion of Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Shields was invited to introduce the orators of the occasion on the eve of the 23rd of February 1892.

Miss Desha, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Breckenridge and Mrs. Klein,* preferring a lady on that occasion, asked that their vote in accordance with that fact be recorded.

The committee appointed by the chair to confer regarding Mrs. Moran's book, presented to the Society the following report.

To the Board of Management, Report of the Committee held February 16th at the house of Mrs. Marshall MacDonald.

Of the meeting of the Committee on the subject of Mrs. Moran's book, your committee reports as follows. That they deem it desirable and proper to assure Mrs. Moran of their high appreciation of her generous wish to serve the Society, so evident in the offer of her book, "Miss Washington of Virginia," and to tender thanks therefor.

*Keim.

Also to state to her the well known fact that the financial condition of the Society does not warrant the printing of any book at this time, and in no case could the Board recommend the contraction of debt, however tempting an offer it may have. But if by some other management this book could be published under the name and auspices of the author, without any addition, the Society would gladly avail itself of the privilege of presenting it at the Chicago Fair, on its table, to be sold there and elsewhere for the benefit of the Society.

Maria Devereaux, Mary L. Shields, Helen M. Boynton, Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Cilley.

A letter written by Mrs. LeRoy Sunderland Smith, regarding her position in the National Society was referred to the Registrars and the Recording Secretary with power to act.

The announcement having come to the Society of the death of two honored members, Mrs. _____ of the City of Mexico, and Mrs. Anna Key Laird, of Georgetown, D. C. a committee was authorized to write letters of condolence to the families of these ladies.

On motion the meeting adjourned till Saturday eve, the 20th of Feb.

—o—

Washington City, D. C., February 20, 1892.

An adjourned meeting of the National Board of Management met at 1409 Mass. Ave. Saturday the 20th of February.

Present Mrs. Cabell, Presiding, Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Washington, Mrs. Devereaux, Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Cilley, Col. MacDonald and Mrs. Shields.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The names of 78 ladies were presented by the Registrars as eligible to the National Society and duly elected by ballot.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1187—Mrs. Gertrude Van R. Wickham. | 1188—Mrs. Caroline P. Baldwin, |
| 1189—Mrs. Annette P. Little | 1190—Mrs. Eliza D. G. Hartshorn |
| 1191—Miss Elizabeth De Wolf, | 1192—Mrs. Eliza J. Richmond, |
| 1193—Mrs. Katherine M. B. Harkness, | 1194—Mrs. Hannah McK. S. Williams. |
| 1195—Mrs. Rachel H. Eurich | 1196—Mrs. Mary E. Schmidt, |
| 1197—Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, | 1198—Mrs. Isabella K. Walker, |
| 1199—Miss Jessie Van Doren, | 1200—Mrs. Susan E. Sawyer, |
| 1201—Miss Grace Greenleaf Hiler, | 1202—Mrs. Amelia B. Burrows, |
| 1203—Mrs. Florence D. Moirs, | 1204—Mrs. Alvira E. Hartshorn, |
| 1205—Miss Mary Perry Brown | 1206—Mrs. Ella C. M. Cook, |
| 1207—Mrs. Cornelia P. Willard, | 1208—Miss Mary Moth Alston, |

*Keim.

- 1209—Mrs. Jessie D. Stakely,
 1211—Miss Ann Randolph Heth,
 1213—Mrs. Edith R. Duke,
 1215—Mrs. Virginia B. Randolph,
 1217—Miss Mary Louisa Holt,
 1219—Mrs. Frances P. Grey,
 1221—Miss Caroline S. Gordon,
 1223—Mrs. Sallie B. C. Morgan,
 1225—
 1227—Miss Sarah G. Stokes,
 1229—Mrs. Hattie G. Jeffries,
 1231—Miss Lydia C. Wadley,
 1233—Mrs. Marguerite E. B. Dugas,
 1235—Mrs. Mary J. McConnell,
 1237—Miss Cornelia A. Jackson,
 1239—Miss Alice Key Blunt,
 1241—Mrs. Ella L. Berkley,
 1243—Mrs. Emma L. Linthicum,
 1245—Mrs. Anne D. Lucas,
 1247—Miss Emily LeBosquet Goodrich
 1249—Mrs. Henrietta M. K. Brownell,
 1251—Mrs. Lucy J. W. Carpenter,
 1253—Mrs. Mary H. Severance, 589 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
 1254—Mrs. Cecelia C. Taylor, 71 Iglhart Street, St. Paul, Minn.
 1255—Mrs. Florence E. Towles, Missouri.
 1256—Mrs. Harriet S. Ludlow, Troy, New York.
 1257—Mrs. Sarah B. Chisholm, 74 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1258—Miss Julia Cabriella McAllister, 6 East 53rd St., New York.
 1259—Miss Margaret E. McAllister, 6 East 53rd St., New York.
- 1210—Mrs. Harriet S. Heth,
 1212—Mrs. Mary E. T. Towles,
 1214—Mrs. Kate H. N. Garnett,
 1216—Miss Virginia Tunstall Long,
 1218—Mrs. Louise W. Caswell,
 1220—Miss Anna W. Rowland,
 1222—Mrs. Frances R. H. Gordon,
 1224—Mrs. Martha P. Miller,
 1226—Miss Emily Lafayette McLaws,
 1228—Mrs. Mary L. Chinzy,
 1230—Miss Mattie J. Garner,
 1232—Mrs. Emma W. Davison,
 1234—Mrs. Marian T. C. Phinzy,
 1236—Miss Blanch Lipscomb,
 1238—Mrs. Lavina M. Drum,
 1240—Miss Rebecca W. Williams,
 1242—Miss Eliza S. Thomas,
 1244—Miss Sue A. Caldwell,
 1246—Mrs. Elizabeth C. R. McGregor,
 1248—Mrs. Charlotte E. M. Goodrich,
 1250—Miss Lydia Lavinia Hill,
 1252—Mrs. Emily O. Gilpin,

The Vice-President in charge of organization made the following report. "I recommend that commissions be sent to Mrs. Ann Detha Lucas, Chapter Regent, Paris, Kentucky.

Mrs. Charles O. Towles, Chapter Regent, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Mrs. Charles G. Sawyer, Chapter Regent, Dover, New Hampshire.

Miss Kate Batcheller, Chapter Regent for Saratoga, New York.

Also the following ladies, not to be commissioned until their papers are filed.

Miss Nannie Morris, Henderson, Ky.; Miss May S. Walker, Richmond, Ky.; Miss Marie Boyd, Cynthiana, Ky.; Mrs. W. W. Rowell, Paduca, Ky.; Mrs. E. E. McKey, Bardstown, Ky.; Miss Susan O. Green, Covington, Ky.; Mrs. E. A. Crawford, Athens, Ga.; Mrs. I. M. Dickinson, State Regent, Tenn.; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Brookter, N. Y.; Mrs.

Hale, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Judge iyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Laura Rochester Pitkin, Honorary Regent for N. Y.; Mrs. James J. Park, State Regent, Wisconsin; Mrs.

Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs.

Hollister, Roches-

Clopton, Honorary Regent, Alabama; Mrs. J. B. Bibb, State Regent, Alabama; Mrs. E. H. Rollins, Honorary Regent, N. H.; Mrs. C. A. Pierson, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. E. H. Gilman, Exeter, New Hampshire; Mrs. W. F. Daniels, Franklin, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, Portland, New Hampshire. Which was adopted.

*Mrs. Klein reported that a circular had been issued to those ladies who were expected at the Congress, offering a reduction of rates through the courtesy of the R. R.

An informal statement of the Treasurer General, showed that \$3,434.00 had been paid into the treasury. Of this, about \$2,386.00 had been spent, leaving a balance on hand of the difference between these sums.

On motion Miss Desha was authorized to employ a stenographer, one Mr. Dunn, or one he recommended to be perfectly able to report the work of the Congress.

Letters were read from the Sons of the A & M and the S of R. responding to the invitations issued to them by the Board of Management to attend the Congress.

On motion of Miss Washington, Mrs. Roby's appointment of Regent of a Chapter in Chicago was confirmed, and Mrs. Boynton was authorized to designate to her, her territory.

Mrs. Cilley's resignation as Regent of Cambridge was accepted.

On motion Miss Desha was authorized to make the arrangement necessary for the reading of papers sent to the Congress; it was left to her decision to select readers for those papers thus presented to the Congress. On motion of Mrs. Clark, the Secretary was instructed to write for certain books described by her as necessary for the Registrar's work, knowing these books had been presented to the Sons of the A. R., and believing they will be presented to the D. A. R.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

The Committee appointed at the Board meeting of June 5, 1901, to furnish a transcript of the early minutes which have never been printed, hereby attests that the above is a copy *verbatim et literatim* of the earliest minutes in the possession of the Society. From March 15th, 1892, the minutes of the Board meetings have been published continuously in our Magazine.

Nothing interpolated in the minutes, in pencil or ink, in other handwriting than that of the original transcribers, has been copied. No accidental misspelling of words or names has been corrected by

*Mrs. Keim.

the committee, but occasional foot-notes contain the explanations which seemed necessary.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

GEORGIA S. HATCHER,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1901.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1902.)

MRS. WILLIAM PARKER JEWETT, 252 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.	MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL, Des Moines, Iowa, 170 21st Street, Washington, D. C.	MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING, 191 State Street, Trenton, N. J.	MRS. JAMES D. WYNKOOP, 109 W. 72nd Street, New York City.
MRS. JAY OSBOURNE MOSS, Sandusky, Ohio.	MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Savannah, Georgia
MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Michigan. 1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.	

(Term of office expires 1903.)

- MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, "The Osborne," 7th Ave. and 57th Street, New York.
 MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.
 MRS. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.
 MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Bloomington, Ill.
 MRS. A. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.
- MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, 400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville, Ohio.
 MRS. FRANK WHEATON, 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
 MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Tacoma, Washington.
 MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 2021 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT,
 1111 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.

- Recording Secretary General. Corresponding Secretary General.
 MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Virginia.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Indiana.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
 Pennsylvania; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
 617 19th Street; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
 1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR,
 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
 Alaska,
 Arizona, Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
 Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
 California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
 Colorado, Mrs. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
 Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
 Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
 District Columbia, Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C.
 Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
 Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
 Idaho,
 Illinois, Mrs. ROBERT HALL WILES, 5711 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.

Indiana,	Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, 458 South 9th Street, Lafayette.
Indian Territory, .	
Iowa,	Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
Kansas,	Mrs. LUCY B. JOHNSTON, 1034 Harrison Street, Topeka.
Kentucky,	Mrs. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, 1721 First Street, Louisville.
Louisiana,	Mrs. G. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 North St., Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
Maine,	Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, Biddeford.
Maryland,	Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, . .	Miss HELEN WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Michigan,	Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
Minnesota,	Mrs. D. A. MONFORT, 282 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul.
Mississippi,	Mrs. ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Missouri,	Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana,	Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Nebraska,	Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
New Hampshire, . .	Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
New Jersey,	Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
New Mexico,	Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
New York,	Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
North Carolina, . .	Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
North Dakota, . . .	Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
Ohio,	Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Burnet House, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Port- land.
Pennsylvania, . . .	Miss SUSAN C. FRAZER, 38 North Lime St., Lancaster.
Rhode Island, . . .	Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
South Carolina, . .	Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, 59 Gervais Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, . . .	Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee,	Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Texas,	Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Utah,	Mrs. INEZ C. B. WALLACE, 5 Laurel Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JULIA JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro.
Virginia,	Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby Street, Norfolk.
Washington,	Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle.
West Virginia, . . .	Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Saturday, June 15th, for the approval of the minutes of June 5th-6th.

Members present: Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice-President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; and Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, State Regent of the District of Columbia.

In the absence of the President General, the Recording Secretary General called the meeting to order and requested that nominations for the Chair be made.

Mrs. Henry was unanimously elected to the Chair.

The minutes of the regular meeting of June 5th-6th were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, after a few corrections, were upon motion accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

